

ENVIRONMENTAL



GUIDANCE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATED TO *CERCLA, EPCRA, PPA, RCRA & TSCA*

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U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Environmental Policy & Assistance
RCRA/CERCLA Division, EH-413
Washington, D.C.

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CERCLA, EPCRA, PPA,
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Prepared by

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATED TO CERCLA, EPCRA, PPA, RCRA and TSCA

This glossary contains CERCLA-, EPCRA-, PPA-, RCRA- and TSCA- related terms that are most often encountered in U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) environmental management activities. Detailed definitions are included for key terms, along with source references and alphabetically listed acronyms. [This glossary supercedes DOE/EH-0347, October 1993.]

The CERCLA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended and related federal rulemakings (e.g., 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan).

The EPCRA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and related federal rulemakings (e.g. 40 CFR 370, EPA Hazardous Chemical Reporting and Community Right-To-Know Requirements).

The PPA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Pollution Prevention Act.

The RCRA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and related federal rulemakings (e.g. 40 CFR 264, EPA Regulations for Owners and Operators of Permitted Hazardous Waste Facilities).

The TSCA definitions included in this glossary are taken from the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) and related federal rulemakings (e.g. 40 CFR 761, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions). Definitions related to TSCA are limited to those sections in the statute and regulations concerning PCBs and asbestos.

Other sources for definitions include additional federal rulemakings, assorted guidance documents prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), guidance and informational documents prepared by DOE, and DOE Orders. The source of each term is noted beside the term. Terms presented in this document reflect revised and new definitions published before August 1, 1996.

In addition to the documents listed in the Reference section of this glossary, the following federal rulemakings were used as sources for definitions.

- 40 CFR 191: Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes
- 40 CFR 192: Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings
- 10 CFR 60: Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories
- 10 CFR 61: Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste
- 40 CFR 61: EPA Regulations on National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (asbestos only)

When possible, terms presented in the glossary were copied verbatim from various laws, regulations, DOE Orders, DOE and EPA documents researched in the conduct of this effort. However, in those instances where explicit definitions were unavailable, definitions were created to reflect the meaning and intent of the term. The variations in “formats” among the definitions themselves are due to using verbatim definitions. For example, some definitions listed “groundwater” as one word, and others listed the term as “ground water.” Other examples include “Federal” versus “federal,” “Section” versus “section,” and “onsite” versus “on-site.”

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A

ABOVEGROUND RELEASE

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

ABOVE GROUND TANK

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A device meeting the definition of “tank” in §260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.

ABOVEGROUND TANK

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

A tank used to store or process used oil that is not an underground storage tank as defined in §280.12 of this chapter.

ABSORPTION

(Reference 1)

Transport of a substance through the outer boundary of a medium, frequently through biological membranes, through active transport, passive diffusion, etc.

ACCEPTABLE KNOWLEDGE

(Reference 2)

It can be broadly defined to include (1) process knowledge: detailed information on the wastes obtained from existing published or documented waste analysis data or studies conducted on hazardous wastes generated by processes similar to that which generated the waste; (2) waste analysis data: data obtained from facilities which send wastes off site for treatment, storage, or disposal (e.g., generators); and (3) facility records of analysis performed before the effective date of RCRA regulations: the facility must ensure that this information is current and accurate. Generators and treatment, storage or disposal facilities can apply *acceptable knowledge* to meet all or part of the RCRA waste analysis requirements.

(Reference 101)

Knowledge of processes and materials involved in the generation of a particular waste stream (including administrative, procurement and quality controls associated with these processes), and any records of past sampling and analyses performed on the waste.

ACCEPTABLE KNOWLEDGE (continued)**(Reference 128)**

Under RCRA's Land Disposal Restrictions program, generators may characterize their waste based either on knowledge of the waste or analytical data. Acceptable knowledge is broadly defined to include process knowledge and a facility's records of analysis performed before the effective date of RCRA regulations, or a combination of these with actual chemical analysis of the waste.

ACCESSIBLE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to ACM [asbestos containing material], the material is subject to disturbance by school building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.

ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The atmosphere, the land surface, surface water, oceans, and the portion of the lithosphere that is outside the controlled area.

(40 CFR 191.12)

The atmosphere; land surfaces; surface waters; oceans; and all of the lithosphere that is beyond the controlled area.

ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended from the standpoint of the insured.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Any sudden or nonsudden release of petroleum from an underground storage tank that results in a need for corrective action and/or compensation for bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended by the tank owner or operator.

ACCREDITED or ACCREDITATION**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to a person or laboratory, such person or laboratory is accredited in accordance with Section 206 of Title II of the Act.

ACCUMULATED SPECULATIVELY**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under §261.4(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation.) Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however.

ACETYLENE CYLINDER FILLER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is intended for use as a filler for acetylene cylinders.

ACQUIRED LAND**(References 3,4)**

Land originally purchased by DOE or its predecessors. In contrast, see “other land” and “withdrawn land.”

ACQUISITION AND PROCUREMENT GOALS**(Reference 5)**

Executive Order (E.O.) 12586, “Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements,” requires the Department of Energy (DOE) and other Federal Agencies to establish a plan and goals for eliminating or reducing the unnecessary acquisition of products containing extremely hazardous substances or toxic chemicals and to establish a plan and goal for voluntarily reducing its own manufacturing, processing, and use of extremely hazardous substances and toxic chemicals.

ACT or RCRA**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.

ACTION LEVELS (ALs)**(Reference 6)**

ALs are health- and environmentally-based levels of hazardous constituents in ground water, surface water, soil, or air, determined to be indicators for protection of human health and the environment (55 FR 30814 et seq.; July 27, 1990). In the corrective action process, the regulator uses ALs to determine if the owner/operator of a treatment, storage, and disposal facility is required to perform a corrective measure study.

(Reference 7)

“Action levels” are media-specific, health and environmentally-based contaminant concentrations determined by EPA to be protective of human health and the environment. Action levels are established for each environmental medium, including ground water, and serve as the trigger for the requirement to conduct a RCRA Corrective Measures Study (CMS).

ACTION MEMORANDUM**(Reference 8)**

The internal EPA document that serves as a written record of Regional or HQ approval of Superfund financing of a removal action. The Action Memorandum describes site conditions, including the nature of the release, actual or potential threats, enforcement strategy and proposed costs and actions. An Action Memorandum is also the appropriate format within EPA for requesting and obtaining Superfund ceiling increases, exemptions to the twelve-month and \$2 million limits, and redistribution of funds because of changes in the scope of work.

ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**(Reference 9)**

Action-specific applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) restrict or regulate remediation, treatment, or disposal activities.

ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM**(Reference 10)**

A data base that tracks the development of major regulations, guidance, and policy for all EPA programs.

ACTIVATION**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the Regional Response Team or National Response Team.

ACTIVE INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL**(40 CFR 191.12)**

(1) Controlling access to a disposal site by any means other than passive institutional controls; (2) performing maintenance operations or remedial actions at a site, (3) controlling or cleaning up releases from a site, or (4) monitoring parameters related to disposal system performance.

ACTIVE LIFE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Regional Administrator receives certification of final closure.

ACTIVE MAINTENANCE**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any significant remedial activity needed during the period of institutional control to maintain a reasonable assurance that the performance objectives in Sections 61.41 and 61.42 are met. Such active maintenance includes ongoing activities such as the pumping and treatment of water from a disposal unit or one-time measures such as replacement of a disposal unit cover. Active maintenance does not include custodial activities such as repair of fencing, repair or replacement of monitoring equipment, revegetation, minor additions to soil cover, minor repair of disposal unit covers, and general disposal site upkeep such as mowing grass.

ACTIVE PORTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of Part 261 of this chapter and is not a closed portion.

ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY**(Reference 8)**

Any ongoing operations that manufacture, recycle, handle, store, or transport hazardous materials or waste as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such operations.

ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**(Reference 8)**

Any ongoing legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose is to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such a facility or site.

ACTIVITY**(Reference 11)**

Sometimes used for radioactivity, particularly when referring to an amount of radioactivity (i.e., the number of nuclear transformations occurring in a given quantity of material per unit of time).

ACTIVITY DATA SHEETS (ADSs)**(Reference 12)**

Budget documents that contain the essential scope, schedule, cost, and management information, prepared by Operations Offices to provide input to the budgeting process. They are fundamental building blocks of the ES&H Management Plan.

ACTIVITY INDEX**(Reference 13)**

An index that facilities must report in Section 8 of EPA's Form R for Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting. The activity index is a ratio of reporting year production to prior year production (i.e., a production ratio) or, alternatively, an index based on a variable other than production that is the principal influence on the amount of the reported TRI chemical released, recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or disposed.

ACT OF GOD**[CERCLA 101 §(1)]**

An unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE**(Reference 14)**

Acute hazardous wastes are certain RCRA hazardous wastes that are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

In RCRA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, certain wastes are designated as "acute hazardous wastes" with a Hazard Code of "(H)"[40 CFR 261.30(b)]. These wastes include all "P" series listed wastes (Waste codes beginning with the letter "P") and F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 listed wastes. In general, acute hazardous wastes are subject to more stringent accumulation and generation requirements than other types of hazardous wastes. For example, a generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of a non-acute hazardous waste without a permit; however, only one quart of an acute hazardous waste is allowed this exemption.

ACUTELY HAZARDOUS WASTE

(Reference 15)

Certain hazardous wastes subject to the small quantity generator exemption. These wastes include those bearing the prefix “F” as listed in 40 CFR 261.31 distinguished by the hazard code “H,” and those wastes bearing the prefix “P” covered by 40 CFR 261.33 Paragraph “e.” Commonly referred to as the “F-wastes” and the “T-wastes,” these terms reflect the first letter of the EPA hazardous waste code for those wastes.

- Alternatively-

A waste capable of causing injury, illness, or death in the short-term.

ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICAL

(Reference 16)

Acutely toxic chemicals are the forerunners of SARA Title III extremely hazardous substances; however, the term “acutely toxic chemical” is not formally defined under any statute.

In 1985, as Congress prepared to re-authorize CERCLA, EPA compiled a list of 402 acutely toxic chemicals in a document entitled, “Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Interim Guidance” (EPA-560/7-85-013). The guidance document addressed emergency responses to accidental releases of these chemicals, and the information presented in the document was presented in a format similar to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) recommended format for a material safety data sheet (MSDS). This list of acutely toxic chemicals was reprinted along with threshold planning quantities (TPQs)(quantities that triggered reporting to the National Response Center) in a November 17, 1986, *Federal Register* notice (51 FR 41570) establishing notification requirements under Sects. 302 and 304 of Title III of SARA.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

(Reference 15)

A nonjudicial enforcement action taken by the U.S. EPA Administrator (or designee) or a State.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

(Reference 17)

A legal document signed by EPA directing an individual, business, or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. It describes the violations and actions to be taken, and can be enforced in court. Such orders may be issued, for example, as a result of an administrative complaint whereby the respondent is ordered to pay a penalty for violating a statute.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT

(Reference 8)

A legal agreement issued by EPA and signed by EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs). It contains the details of a settlement whereby PRPs will conduct all or part of the cleanup at a site. It may be subject to a public comment period, and is enforceable in court. An administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

(Reference 10)

An agreement reached between EPA and a potentially responsible party that is used to agree on the roles, responsibilities, and payment for conducting removal and RI/FS actions.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

(Reference 2)

A file established in compliance with the requirements set forth in Section 113(k) of CERCLA, as amended, consisting of information upon which EPA bases its decision on the selection of response actions. The Administrative Record should be established at or near the facility at issue and made available to the public.

(Reference 17)

All documents containing information the government uses to 1) select response actions, and (2) impose administrative sanctions for violations of CERCLA and Title III of SARA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This paper trail includes correspondence, the RI/FS, the Record of Decision, and public comments. SARA appears to limit judicial review of the adequacy of a response action to the administrative record [CERCLA §113(j)].

(Reference 18)

An administrative record (40 CFR 300.800-300.825) is the complete body of documents that forms the basis for selecting a CERCLA response action (i.e., documents considered or relied upon in selecting a remedy). The administrative record serves two primary purposes. First, it limits the judicial review of the adequacy of a response action. That is, when a response action is challenged in court, the court can only review the information that is contained in the administrative record. Secondly, it acts as a vehicle for public participation in selecting a response action because the administrative record must be made available for public inspection and comment during the appropriate comment periods.

In the preamble to the proposed corrective action rule for RCRA-permitted facilities (55 FR 30798-30884), EPA refers to the term “administrative record” in a similar manner as used under CERCLA; the administrative record provides the documentation for the basis of

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD (continued)

decisions relevant to RCRA but is kept by the regulators (EPA or State). Since it forms the basis of judicial review, it is imperative that DOE facilities also maintain all decision-making documentation as well.

(Reference 19)

A collection of documents established in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 113(k) of CERCLA, as amended, consisting of information upon which the CERCLA lead agency bases its decision on the selection of response actions. The Administrative Record file should be established at or near the facility at issue and made available to the public.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

(References 20, 21)

Those mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of the substantive requirements of a statute or regulation. Examples include the requirements for preparing a contingency plan, submitting a petition to delist a listed hazardous waste, recordkeeping, and consultations.

ADMINISTRATOR

(RCRA §1004)

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his designee.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or any employee of the Agency to whom the Administrator may either herein or by order delegate his authority to carry out his functions, or any person who shall by operation of law be authorized to carry out such functions.

ADMINISTRATOR (continued)**(Reference 22)**

There shall be at the head of the Agency the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), hereinafter referred to as the “Administrator.” The Administrator shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates.

ADSORPTION**(Reference 1)**

Bonding, frequently ionic, of a substance to soil or other medium. A substance is said to be adsorbed if the concentration in the boundary region of a soil particle is greater than in the interior of the contiguous phase.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (ANPR)**(Reference 10)**

An announcement appearing in the *Federal Register* that notifies the public of EPA's intent to publish a specific proposed rule.

ADVECTION**(Reference 25)**

The horizontal movement of mass through a medium.

AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any Indian Tribe (1) within whose reservation boundaries a repository for high-level radioactive waste or spent fuel is proposed to be located; or (2) whose Federally defined possessory or usage rights to other lands outside of the reservation's boundaries arising out of Congressionally ratified treaties or other Federal law may be substantially and adversely affected by the locating of such a facility; Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior finds, upon the petition of the appropriate governmental officials of the Tribe, that such effects are both substantial and adverse to the Tribe.

AFFECTED PUBLIC**(Reference 25)**

The people who live and/or work near hazardous waste sites.

AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM**(Reference 12)**

A program that ensures that items composed of recovered materials will be purchased to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with Federal law and procurement regulations (RCRA, Section 6002). Guidance on this program has been issued (U.S. DOE Affirmative Procurement Program for Products Containing Recovered Materials. EM-77. August 1996) and is updated as EPA issues additional guidelines.

AFTERMARKET PART**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any part offered for sale for installation in or on a motor vehicle after such vehicle has left the manufacturer's production line.

AGENCY**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND
DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR)****(Reference 10)**

An Agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that conducts health assessments at Superfund sites.

AGREEMENT STATE**(40 CFR 191.02)**

Any State with which the Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under Subsection 274(b) of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 919).

AIR AVID**(Reference 25)**

To increase by addition of chemicals the affinity of fine particles for air bubbles.

AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY**(Reference 11)**

Radioactive particulates, mists, fumes, and/or gases in the air.

AIR EROSION**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

The passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

AIR STRIPPING**(Reference 26)**

A treatment system that removes, or "strips," volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

AIR STRIPPING OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A desorption operation employed to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air) either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed

AIR STRIPPING OPERATION (continued)

towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process configurations used for contacting the air and a liquid.

AIR TOXIC**(Reference 16)**

Air toxic is synonymous with a “hazardous air pollutant.” The term “air toxic” was used to identify Title III of the Senate version of the Clean Air Act reauthorization bill; however, the term is not formally defined in the CAA.

ALARA**(Reference 11)**

A philosophy to maintain exposure to radiation as low as is reasonably achievable.

ALLOWABLE COSTS**(Reference 8)**

Costs that are eligible, reasonable, necessary, and allocable; are permitted under the appropriate Federal cost principles; and are in accordance with EPA policy. Examples are: contractual services, response by State employees (under a Cooperative Agreement or contract), materials and supplies, equipment, other direct costs and indirect costs.

ALLOWANCE**(Reference 8)**

An amount established during the budgeting process signifying the level of resources at which an organization can operate. An allowance serves as a spending limit from which commitments and obligations are withdrawn. In terms of EPA's Superfund program, an allowance is that portion of the CERCLA Superfund dispensed by the EPA comptroller to the Regions for carrying out program activities. The Regions' removal allowance typically covers cleanup contractor costs, which include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through a letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

ALPHA-BEARING WASTE**(Reference 11)**

Waste containing alpha-emitting radionuclides.

ALPHA DECAY**(Reference 11)**

Radioactive decay in which an alpha particle is emitted. This transformation lowers the atomic number of the nucleus by two and its mass number by four.

ALPHA EMITTER**(Reference 3)**

An emitter of alpha particles, which are the heaviest and most highly ionizing types of radiation. Alpha particles can travel only a few centimeters in air at less than 1/10 the speed of light and can be stopped by a piece of paper or the skin's surface. They give up all their energy when colliding and are the most biologically damaging when inhaled or ingested.

ALPHA PARTICLE**(Reference 25)**

A positively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. For example, an alpha particle is released when radon-222 decays to polonium-218. An alpha particle is indistinguishable from a helium atom nucleus and consists of two protons and two neutrons.

(Reference 11)

The least penetrating but most energetic of radiation types. The particle is positively charged and relatively massive. Because of its size, it may easily be stopped in a few centimeters of air. Alpha-emitting wastes require no shielding. Alpha-emitting nuclides can be dangerous when ingested or inhaled because the particle energy is transferred directly to adjacent cells.

ALPHA RADIATION**(Reference 25)**

The least penetrating type of radiation. Alpha radiation can be stopped by a sheet of paper or outer dead layer of skin.

ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL)**(Reference 17)**

An alternate to the concentration limit set by EPA or a state for a particular hazardous substance or waste. Proposing an ACL is a way of introducing site-specific considerations to the cleanup process. You must provide evidence to show that the ACL will not have adverse effects on human health and the environment. You must also include an analysis showing that concentrations of contaminants moving between the contamination source and receptors would present an acceptable level of risk to any person in contact with the water, soil, or air. Few ACLs have been permitted under RCRA. SARA has been even more stringent. EPA is currently debating the acceptable cancer risk rates for approval of ACLs.

[40 CFR 264.94(b)]**(Reference 27)**

A site-specific ground water contaminant limit approved by the regulator and incorporated into the facility's permit. In approving an ACL, the regulator must find that the presence of the constituent in the ground water at a level below the ACL will not pose a substantial

ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL) (continued)

hazard to human health or the environment. In setting an ACL, the regulator must also consider potential adverse effects on ground-water quality and on the quality of hydraulically-connected surface water. EPA has issued guidance to assist regulators and owners/operators in determining when it may be appropriate to set ACLs.

ALTERNATE REPORTING THRESHOLD (EPCRA/40 CFR 372.27)

For toxic chemicals listed under EPCRA Section 313, EPA established in November 1994 an alternate reporting threshold of greater than 1 million pounds per year for manufacturing, processing or otherwise using such chemicals. If a facility subject to reporting under EPCRA Section 313 does not manufacture, process, or otherwise use a specific Toxic Release Inventory chemical in excess of 1 million pounds per year and the facility calculates that the sum of its transfers and releases of that chemical under Sections 8.1 to 8.7 of its Form R would not exceed 500 pounds per year, the facility is not required to submit a Form R for that chemical. If it elects not to submit a Form R for such a chemical, the facility must instead submit a certification statement for that chemical under 40 CFR 372.95.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTS STRATEGY (Reference 10)

A contracting initiative intended to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions.

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES (CERCLA §101)

Includes, but is not limited to, drinking water and household water supplies.

ANALYSIS OF REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES (Reference 28)

The documented study and comparison of the alternative approaches (involving principally the alternative end condition criteria that are to be achieved) of completing a decommissioning project (removal action). If the action is being performed in accordance with CERCLA requirements, the analysis satisfies the requirement of 40 CFR 300.415(b)(4)(1) of the National Contingency Plan. If decommissioning is being conducted as a non-CERCLA action, the analysis is prepared to support the environmental review of the action required under NEPA.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (continued)

its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

ANNUAL COMMITTED EFFECTIVE DOSE

(40 CFR 191.12)

The committed effective dose resulting from one-year intake of radionuclides released plus the annual effective dose caused by direct radiation from facilities or activities subject to subparts B and C of this part.

ANNUAL DOCUMENT LOG

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The detailed information maintained at the facility on the PCB waste handling at the facility.

ANNUAL REPORT

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The written document submitted each year by each disposer and commercial storer of PCB waste to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator. The annual report is a brief summary of the information included in the annual document log.

ANNUAL REPORT ON WASTE GENERATION AND WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRESS

(Reference 12)

An annual report which chronicles ongoing Departmental waste generation activities and discusses waste minimization activities underway at Department of Energy (DOE) sites.

ANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS

(10 CFR 60.2)

Those natural processes and events that are reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved. To the extent reasonable in the light of the geologic record, it shall be assumed that those processes operating in the geologic setting during the Quaternary Period continue to operate but with the perturbations caused by the presence of emplaced radioactive waste superimposed thereon.

ANTI-DILUTION RULE

(Reference 29)

A provision of TSCA that states no provision specifying a Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) concentration may be avoided as a result of any dilution, unless otherwise specifically provided [40 CFR 761.1(b)]. The term “otherwise specifically provided” refers to an exemption, an authorization, or an exclusion. For example, the addition of non-PCB oil into a drained or rinsed PCB transformer, which still may contain residual PCBs, is an authorized dilution.

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS)

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)
(References 21, 29, 31)

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those state standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than federal requirements may be applicable.

(Reference 1)

Requirements promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address the circumstances at a Superfund site.

(Reference 32)

A requirement under other environmental laws (other than CERCLA) may be either “applicable” or “relevant and appropriate,” but not both. Identification of ARARs must be done on a site-specific basis and involves a two-part analysis: first, a determination of whether a given requirement is applicable; then, if it is not applicable, a determination of whether it is nevertheless both relevant and appropriate.

(References 10, 33)

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, or that address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at a CERCLA site that their use is well-suited to the particular site.

APPLICATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in approved States, including any approved modifications or revisions. Application also includes the information required by the Director under §§270.14 through 270.29 (contents of Part B of the RCRA application).

APPORTIONED POPULATION**(Reference 34)**

In the evaluation of drinking water target populations associated with a blended system, that portion of the population evaluated as being served by an individual well or intake within the system.

APPROVAL DATE**(Reference 8)**

The date on which the removal action was approved by the appropriate official.

APPROVED PROGRAM or APPROVED STATE**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A State which has been approved or authorized by EPA under Part 271.

AQUIFER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells or springs.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

(40 CFR 191.12)

An underground geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

(Reference 35)

An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

AQUIFER (continued)**(Reference 15)**

Rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

ARC CHUTE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that acts as a chute or guidance device and is intended to guide electric arcs in applications such as motor starter units in electric generating plants.

AREA COMMITTEE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As provided for by Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As provided for by CWA sections 311 (a)(19) and (j)(4), means the plan prepared by an Area Committee that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

AREA OF ATTAINMENT**(Reference 1)**

The area of the plume outside the boundary of any waste to be managed in place as part of the final remedy and inside the boundaries of the containment plume.

(Reference 36)

The area outside the boundary of any waste remaining in place and up to the boundary of the contaminant plume. Generally, the boundary of the waste is defined by the source control remedy. If the source is removed, the entire plume is within the area of attainment. But if waste is managed on site, the ground water directly beneath the waste management area is not within the area of attainment.

AREA OF CONTAMINATION (AOC)**(Reference 10)**

A continuous (significant) extent of contamination at a Superfund site. For the purposes of ARARs, is used as the equivalent of a RCRA land-based unit to determine whether disposal occurs.

ASBESTOS

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)
(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

The asbestiform varieties of: chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite.

(40 CFR 61.141)

The asbestiform varieties of serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL (ACBM) (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building.

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM) (TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

When referring to school buildings, any material or product which contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

(Reference 37)

Regulated asbestos-containing material: Friable asbestos material; Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material that has become friable; Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; and Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material: Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos.

Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material: Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material, containing more than 1 percent asbestos that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Asbestos-containing waste materials: Regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos during demolition and renovation operations, including disposable equipment and clothing.

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCT**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any product to which asbestos is deliberately added in any concentration or which contains more than 1.0 percent asbestos by weight or area.

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTE MATERIALS**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos, including disposable equipment and clothing.

ASBESTOS DEBRIS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Pieces of ACM that can be identified by color, texture, or composition, or means dust, if the dust is determined by an accredited inspector to be ACM.

ASBESTOS MIXTURE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A mixture which contains bulk asbestos or another asbestos mixture as an intentional component. An asbestos mixture may be either amorphous or a sheet, cloth fabric, or other structure. This term does not include mixtures which contain asbestos as a contaminant or impurity.

ASBESTOS WASTE FROM CONTROL DEVICES**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Any waste material that contains asbestos and is collected by a pollution control device.

AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE (ALARA)**(DOE 5400.5)**

An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures (both individual and collective to the work force and the general public) and releases of radioactive material to the environment as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in this Order, ALARA is not a dose limit, but rather it is a process that has its objective the attainment of dose levels as far below the applicable limits of the Order as practicable.

ASSETS**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

All existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.

ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.93)
(Reference 27)

A ground-water assessment monitoring program to determine the nature, extent, and rate of the ground-water contamination.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR (AA)

(Reference 10)

Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER).

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)

(Reference 38)

The Act (1954) that placed production and control of nuclear materials within a civilian agency, originally the Atomic Energy Commission, now the Department of Energy.

(Reference 15)

A federal act which authorizes DOE to regulate radioactive material operations at many government-owned facilities and several inactive sites that contain radioactive contamination.

(References 39, 40)

Authorizes DOE to regulate radioactive material operations at many government owned facilities and several inactive sites that contain radioactive contamination.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The persons responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility.

AUTOMATED TRANSMISSION COMPONENT

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product used as a friction material in vehicular automatic transmissions.

AVAILABILITY SESSION

(Reference 25)

An informal meeting in a public location where interested citizens can talk with EPA and State officials on a one-to-one basis.

AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY**(40 CFR 192.31)**

Technologies and methods for emplacing a permanent radon barrier on uranium mill tailings piles or impoundments. This term shall not be construed to include extraordinary measure or techniques that would impose costs that are grossly excessive as measured by practice within the industry or one that is reasonably analogous (such as, by way of illustration only, unreasonable overtime, staffing or transportation requirements, etc., considering normal practice in the industry; laser fusion, of soils, etc.), provided there is reasonable progress toward emplacement of a permanent radon barrier. To determine grossly excessive costs, the relevant baseline against which cost increases shall be compared is the cost estimate for tailings impoundment closure contained in the licensee's tailings closure plan, but costs beyond such estimates shall not automatically be considered grossly excessive.

**AVERAGE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONCENTRATION
or AVERAGE VO CONCENTRATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

The mass-weighted average volatile organic concentration of a hazardous waste as determined in accordance with the requirements of §265.10 of this subpart [40 CFR 265, Subpart CC].

B**BACKGROUND****(Reference 11)**

The radiation dose received by everyone as a result of living on the Earth. Natural sources of radiation include cosmic rays (25% of total); terrestrial, including inside the body and in the environment (40% of total); and technological sources, including medical X rays, fallout, nuclear facilities (35% of total).

BACKGROUND RADIATION**(Reference 25)**

The radioactivity in the environment, including cosmic rays from space and radiation that exists elsewhere - in the air, in the earth, and in man-made materials. In the U.S., most people receive 100 to 250 millirems of background radiation per year.

BALL DECKS**(Reference 25)**

A tray of rubber balls that bounce against the bottom surface of a screen, thus eliminating blinding.

BARREL**[CERCLA §101(3)]**

Forty-two (42) U.S. gallons at sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit.

BARRIER**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any material or structure that prevents or substantially delays movement of water or radionuclides.

(40 CFR 191.12)

Any material or structure that prevents or substantially delays movement of water or radionuclides toward the accessible environment. For example, a barrier may be a geologic structure, a canister, a waste form with physical and chemical characteristics that significantly decrease the mobility of radionuclides, or a material placed over and around waste, provided that the material or structure substantially delays movement of water or radionuclides.

BASEL CONVENTION**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The *Basel Convention* on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal as entered into force on May 5, 1992.

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REPORT (BEMR)**(Reference 12)**

Congressionally-mandated report prepared by the Secretary of Energy to estimate the cost and schedule of cleaning up the Nation's nuclear weapons complex.

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT**(Reference 41)**

During the Site Characterization phase of an RI/FS, a baseline risk assessment (RA) is used to evaluate the potential threat to human health and the environment in the absence of any remedial action. That is, the baseline RA describes the risk conditions under the “no action alternative.” The baseline RA is extremely important because it provides the basis for determining whether remedial action is necessary. It also determines the extent of cleanup needed to reduce potential risk levels to within EPA's acceptable range [e.g., carcinogenic risks of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} - 40 CFR 300.430(e)(2)(i) (A)(2)].

BATHTUB EFFECT**(Reference 38)**

The liquid buildup and eventual overflow due to precipitation which enters the unit through the cover but cannot escape through the bottom liner.

BATTERY

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)
(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)

A device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

BATTERY SEPARATOR

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product used as an insulator or separator between the negative and positive terminals in batteries and fuel cells.

BEATER-ADD GASKET

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper intended for use as a gasket, and designed to prevent leakage of liquids, solids, or gases and to seal the space between two sections of a component in circumstances not involving rotary, reciprocating, and helical motions. Major applications of beater-add gaskets include: gaskets for internal combustion engines; carburetors; exhaust manifolds; compressors; reactors; distillation columns; and other apparatus.

BELOWGROUND RELEASE

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any release to the subsurface of the land and to ground water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN

(DOE 5820.2A)

A definable amount of low-level waste that can be deregulated with minimal risk to the public.

BENCH-SCALE TESTS

(Reference 25)

Laboratory testing of potential cleanup technologies (also known as treatability studies).

BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

BENEFICIATION**(Reference 25)**

Preparation of ore for smelting.

**BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BAT) or BEST
DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BDAT)****(Reference 38)**

Treatment technologies that have been shown through actual use to yield the greatest environmental benefit among competing technologies that are practically available.

BEST ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT**(Reference 15)**

The judgement used by EPA permit writers to incorporate requirements into a facility's operating permit. The BEJ is based on the permit writer's expertise, the requirements of RCRA, and information submitted by the permit applicant. Specific requirements are developed for each facility.

BETA DECAY**(Reference 11)**

Radioactive decay in which a beta particle is emitted.

BETA EMITTERS**(Reference 3)**

An emitter of beta particles. Beta particles are much lighter than alpha particles and less ionizing, but can travel several meters in air at about one half the speed of light. They can pass through a sheet of paper, but may be stopped by glass. Beta radiation can cause skin burns, but is more harmful when deposited internally from inhalation or ingestion.

BETA PARTICLE**(Reference 25)**

A negatively-charged subatomic particle emitted during decay of certain radioactive elements. A beta particle is identical to an electron.

(Reference 11)

These are charged electrons emitted from the decay of some radioactive elements and are more penetrating than alpha particles. Beta particles can penetrate skin and cause burns.

BETA PARTICLE (continued)

They can travel several meters in air, but the principal hazard still comes from ingestion or inhalation of material that emits beta particles. Depending on the concentration, wastes containing material that emits beta particles may require some level of shielding. Beta particles can be stopped by a thick sheet (up to ½ in.) of plastic.

BETA RADIATION**(Reference 24)**

Emitted from a nucleus during fission. Beta radiation can be stopped by an inch of wood or a thin sheet of aluminum.

BIENNIAL REPORT**(Reference 15)**

A report (EPA Form 8700-13A) submitted by generators of hazardous waste to the Regional Administrator due March 1 of each even numbered year. The report includes information on the generator's activities during the previous calendar year. The owner or operator of a treatment, storage, and disposal facility must also prepare and submit a biennial report using EPA Form 8700-1313.

BIOLOGICAL ADDITIVES**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Microbiological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

BIOLOGICAL SHIELD**(Reference 11)**

A mass of absorbing material placed around a reactor or radioactive source to reduce the radiation to a level that is safe for human beings.

BIOREMEDIATION**(Reference 42)**

Techniques using biological processes to treat contaminated soil or groundwater. Bioremediation can occur either in situ or in bioreactors where contaminated media are placed in contact with organisms to degrade the contaminants in a controlled environment. Generally, the technique involves stimulating organisms by adding materials such as nutrients or oxygen to increase the rate of biodegradation.

BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

(Reference 25)

The use of living organisms, such as bacteria and fungi, to treat hazardous substances.

BIOUPTAKE**(Reference 25)**

The uptake of contaminants by biological organisms (plants and animals).

BLENDED SYSTEM**(Reference 34)**

A drinking water supply system which can or does combine (e.g., via connecting valves) water from more than one well or surface water intake, or from a combination of wells and intakes.

BLINDING**(Reference 25)**

Plugging of the screen apertures with slightly oversized particles.

BODILY INJURY**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Bodily injury shall have the meaning given to this term by applicable state law; however, this term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for bodily injury.

BOILER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics: (1) The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (such as waterfalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically

BOILER (continued)

formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and while in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and the unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (2) The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in §260.32.

BOILING WATER REACTOR (BWR)**(Reference 11)**

A reactor in which water is allowed to boil in the core. The resulting steam can be separated from the water and fed to a turbine-generator.

BORROWER, DEBTOR, or OBLIGOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.200)**

A person whose underground storage tank (UST) or UST system or facility or property on which the UST or UST system is located is encumbered by a security interest. These terms may be used interchangeably.

BOTTOMS RECEIVER**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container or tank used to receive and collect the heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid phase.

BRAKE BLOCK**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in drum brake systems for vehicles rated at 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or more.

BRIGHT LINE**(References 43, 44)**

This term refers to a concept or approach for exempting certain low-risk wastes from regulation under RCRA Subtitle C. As used in the hazardous waste identification rule (HWIR)-media and HWIR-waste proposals, a Bright Line represents a risk-based level which serves to distinguish high risk wastes which must be managed under Subtitle C and low-risk wastes which are exempt.

BRINE MUD**(Reference 25)**

A waste material, often associated with well drilling or mining, composed of mineral salts and other inorganic compounds.

BUFFER ZONE**(10 CFR 61.2)**

A portion of the disposal site that is controlled by the licensee and that lies under the disposal units and between the disposal units and the boundary of the site.

BULK ASBESTOS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

Any quantity of asbestos fiber of any type or grade, or combination of types or grades, that is mined or milled with the purpose of obtaining asbestos. This term does not include asbestos that is produced or processed as a contaminant or an impurity.

BULK DENSITY**(Reference 15)**

The weight of an object or material divided by its volume, including the volume of its pore spaces. Specifically, the weight per unit volume of a soil mass that has been oven-dried to a constant weight at 105 degrees C.

BURIED WASTE**(Reference 38)**

Low-level radioactive waste that has been disposed of by near-surface burial.

BURNING AGENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those additives that, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied.

BY-PRODUCT**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

A material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form in which it is produced by the process.

BY-PRODUCT (continued)**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A chemical substance produced without separate commercial intent during the manufacturing or processing of another chemical substance(s) or mixture(s).

(Reference 12)

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, a byproduct is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use that is ordinarily used in the form in which it is produced by the process.

BYPRODUCT MATERIAL**(DOE 5820.2A)**

A) Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident or to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material. For purposes of determining the applicability of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to any radioactive waste, the term "any radioactive material" refers only to the actual radionuclides dispersed or suspended in the waste substance. The nonradioactive hazardous waste component of the waste substance will be subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. (B) The tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content. Ore bodies depleted by uranium solution extraction operations and which remain underground do not constitute "byproduct material."

(AEA, Ch. 2, 11)

Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material, and the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.

C**CADASTRAL RECORDS****(Reference 4)**

The official records showing the quantity, ownership, and value of real property or the rights thereto.

CALCINING/CALCINATION**(Reference 38)**

The process of making unconsolidated powder or granules by thermal evaporation and partial decomposition of high-level waste.

CALIFORNIA LIST WASTES**(Reference 25)**

To be classified as a California list waste, three conditions must be met:

- (1) The waste must be a RCRA listed or characteristic waste;
- (2) The waste must be a liquid (i.e., it fails method 9095 Paint Filter Liquids Test [PFLT]), except for Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs), which may be liquid or non-liquid; and
- (3) The waste must exceed statutory prohibition levels for specified constituents.

The types of wastes that may be California list wastes are: free cyanides, certain metals, corrosive wastes, PCBs, and HOCs. The Agency has limited the restricted HOCs to approximately 100 HOCs listed in Appendix III to 40 CFR Part 268. These restricted HOCs include solvents, pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins. These hazardous wastes are referred to as California list wastes because the State of California developed regulations to restrict the land disposal of wastes containing these constituents, and Congress subsequently incorporated these provisions into the 1984 HSWA amendments to RCRA. Even if LDR treatment standards have not been promulgated for certain RCRA wastes (e.g., Third wastes), these wastes may be subject to California list restrictions.

CANDIDATE AREA**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A geologic and hydrologic system within which a geologic repository may be located.

CAP**(Reference 25)**

A layer of clay or other highly impermeable material installed over the top of a closed landfill to prevent entry of rainwater and minimize leakage.

CAP or COVER**(Reference 45)**

The soil applied over waste at the end of each working day at a landfill. A cap is a permanent layer of impervious material (e.g., clay, polyethylene liner, PVC liner) added to the cover upon closure of a landfill.

CAPACITOR**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric. Types of capacitors are as follows:

SMALL CAPACITOR**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid. The following assumptions may be used if the actual weight of the dielectric fluid is unknown. A capacitor whose total volume is less than 1,639 cubic centimeters (100 cubic inches) may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kgs (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid and a capacitor whose total volume is more than 3,278 cubic centimeters (200 cubic inches) must be considered to contain more than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose volume is between 1,639 and 3,278 cubic centimeters may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid if the total weight of the capacitor is less than 4.08 kg (9 lbs.).

LARGE HIGH VOLTAGE CAPACITOR**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates at 2,000 volts (a.c. or d.c.) or above.

LARGE LOW VOLTAGE CAPACITOR**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A capacitor which contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates below 2,000 volts (a.c. or d.c.).

CARBON REGENERATION UNIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE**(Reference 25)**

A colorless liquid used in refrigerants, metal degreasers, agricultural fumigants, and as a dry-cleaning agent. Exposure to it can cause damage to the central nervous system, liver, and kidneys.

CARBON ADSORPTION**(Reference 26)**

A treatment system where contaminants are removed from ground water or surface water when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants.

CARCINOGEN**(Reference 26)**

A substance that causes cancer.

CASE CLOSED**(Reference 8)**

A removal action is considered closed when on-site activities have been completed and all administrative work has been completed. This includes final OSC reports and payment for contract services. The Regional Coordinator is responsible for designating an action to be “closed.” Unlike “completion date,” dates for “case closed” are not tracked in the RTS/SCAP system.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**(Reference 10)**

A data base that contains general information on all enforcement activities, with information on cost recovery and settlements.

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CX)**(Reference 46)**

A class of actions which either individually or cumulatively would not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore would not require the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

(Reference 3)

A proposed DOE action that does not require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. (See Appendices A and B to Subpart D or 10 CFR 1021 for acceptable categorical exclusions.)

CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS**(Reference 47)**

National technology-based effluent limitations developed by EPA for certain industrial categories. Currently, no national standards exist for CERCLA discharges.

CATEGORY I NONFRIABLE**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)****(40 CFR 61.141)**

Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

CATEGORY II NONFRIABLE ACM**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumble, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

CATHODIC PROTECTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

CATHODIC PROTECTION TESTER**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

CEILING INCREASES**(Reference 8)**

The Action Memorandum initially approving the removal action establishes a ceiling on total costs that EPA may spend on the response. A ceiling increase, once requested and approved, raises the total approved costs.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)**(Reference 10)**

An operating health agency within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that develops and implements programs to deal with environmental health problems, including responding to environmental, chemical, and radiation emergencies.

CERCLA BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT**(References 41, 48)**

(Human Health Evaluation)

Under Sections 104 and 121 of CERCLA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to assess the risks to human health posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites on the National Priority List (NPL). That assessment is conducted in the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) phase of the site cleanup process. When applied to the

CERCLA BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT
(Human Health Evaluation)
(continued)

(References 41, 48)

evaluation of the human health impacts caused by uncontrolled CERCLA sites (i.e., if no remedial action is taken), this process is termed the “baseline risk assessment.”

CERCLIS or CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM

(Reference 17)

A database maintained by U.S. EPA and the states which lists sites where releases have either been addressed or need to be addressed. CERCLIS consists of three inventories: CERCLIS Removal Inventory, CERCLIS Remedial Inventory, and CERCLIS Enforcement Inventory. Within the three inventories are inactive and active release sites. Inactive release sites are those release sites where no further action is needed. Active release sites are those sites that may have an ongoing response action; that may not yet have been addressed by EPA, but are scheduled for future action; or that may have been addressed and are targeted for further Superfund investigation of on-site contamination. There are approximately 30,000 sites now on CERCLIS. Approximately 2,000 new sites are added each year.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The abbreviation of the CERCLA Information System, EPA’s comprehensive data base and data management system that inventories and tracks releases addressed or needing to be addressed by the Superfund program. CERCLIS contains the official inventory of CERCLA sites and supports EPA’s site planning and tracking functions. Sites that EPA decides do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are given a “No Further Response Action Planned” (NFRAP) designation. This means that no additional federal steps under CERCLA will be taken at the site unless future information so warrants. Sites given a NFRAP designation are placed in a separate archival data base. The CERCLIS data base does not represent a finding that any response action is necessary.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

(Reference 42)

Certificate granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission certifying that a prototype of DOE's TRUPAC-H radioactive waste transport containers has passed its review and testing for “normal” and “hypothetical” accident conditions.

CERTIFICATION

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

CERTIFICATION (continued)**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A written statement regarding a specific fact or representation that contains the following language: Under civil and criminal penalties of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 2615), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to the identified Section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete.

CHANGE IN SERVICE (of USTs)**(Reference 3)**

A method of closing a tank so as to allow the tank to be used to store fluids that are not hazardous substances or petroleum products.

CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE**(Reference 49)**

Under 40 CFR 261.20-24, wastes can be designated as characteristic (“D” code) hazardous waste based on any of the following properties:

Ignitable wastes meet any of the following criteria:

- o a liquid having a flash point less than 140°F (60°C) or
- o a nonliquid that is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns vigorously enough to create a hazard (40 CFR 173.300 and 173.151).

Corrosive wastes are liquids that:

- o have a $\text{pH} \leq 2$ or $\text{pH} \geq 12.5$ or
- o that corrode steel (SAE 1020) at a rate 6.35 mm/yr (0.250 inch/yr) at 130°F (55°C).

Reactive wastes have any of the following properties:

- o normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating;
- o react violently with water;
- o form potentially explosive mixtures with water;
- o when mixed with water, generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in sufficient quantity to present a danger to human health or the environment; or
- o cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste that can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in sufficient quantity to pose a threat to human health and environment when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5. (Although the rule does not designate toxic quantities, commonly used reference thresholds are 250 mg hydrogen cyanide or 500 mg hydrogen sulfide gas per kg of solid waste.)

CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)

Toxicity Characteristic (TC) wastes are those that leach constituents listed in 40 CFR 261.24 at or above specified concentrations. The list of regulated constituents includes metals and organics. The test used to make this determination is the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). Wastes that fail the TCLP are deemed hazardous wastes regardless of what process generated the waste.

CHARACTERISTIC WASTE

(Reference 15)

A solid waste defined as hazardous because it exhibits one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity (as determined by the TCLP).

(Reference 38)

A solid waste defined as hazardous because it exhibits one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

CHARACTERIZATION

(Reference 38)

Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis activities to determine the extent and nature of the release. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

(Reference 42)

Site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of releases. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

(Reference 11)

An information-gathering process usually involving measurement or sampling and analysis of contaminants present.

(References 28, 40)

Facility or site sampling, monitoring and analysis activities to determine the extent and nature of contamination. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to select an appropriate cleanup alternative; to prepare a Decommissioning Plan for safe decommissioning; and to estimate the volume of waste to be generated.

CHELATING AGENT**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxy-carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g., citric acid, carboic acid, and glucinic acid).

CHEMICAL AGENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersants, sinking agents, and burning agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning agents, but do not include sorbents.

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM**(Reference 10)**

As part of EPA's Air Toxics Strategy, provides guidance, training, and technical assistance to States and local communities to help them in preparing for and responding to chemical accidents.

CHEMICAL LIMITS**(Reference 11)**

Maximum concentrations or quantities imposed on chemical releases in gaseous or liquid effluents discharged from a facility and consistent with known air or water quality standards.

CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs**(Reference 50)**

Chemical-specific ARARs may dictate remediation-level requirements and assist in early establishment of potential remediation goals and data needs.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE**(TSCA §3)****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity, including: Any combination of such substances occurring in whole or part as a result of a chemical reaction or occurring in nature, and any element or uncombined radical. Such term does not include: Any mixture; any pesticide (as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide; tobacco or any tobacco product; any source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material (as such terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and regulations issued under such Act); any article the sale of which is subject to the tax imposed by Section 4181

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE (continued)

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (determined without regard to any exemptions from such tax provided by Section 4182 or Section 4221 or any provisions of such Code); and any food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device (as such terms are defined in Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device.

CHEMICAL WASTE LANDFILL

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

A landfill at which protection against risk of injury to health or the environment from migration of PCBs to land, water, or the atmosphere is provided from PCBs and PCB Items deposited therein by locating, engineering, and operating the landfill as specified in §761.75.

CIVIL ACTION

(Reference 15)

Under RCRA, a lawsuit filed in court against a person who has either failed to comply with statutory or regulatory requirements or an Administrative Order or has contributed to a release of hazardous wastes or constituents. There are four types of civil action under RCRA: compliance; corrective; monitoring and analysis; and imminent hazard.

CLAIM

[CERCLA §101(4)]

A demand in writing for a sum certain.

CLAIMANT

[CERCLA §101(5)]

Any person who presents a claim for compensation under CERCLA.

CLAPP HORNBERGER CONSTANT

(Reference 25)

A constant in the equation of Clapp and Hornberger (1978) relating to the relative saturation of the soil to the relative conductivity of the soil.

CLASS A EXPLOSIVES

(Reference 51)

Nine specific “types” of explosives plus 13 other categories of explosives are defined as Class A explosives. The nine specific types are technical descriptions. The 13 other categories include ammunition (grenades, bombs, mines, torpedoes, etc.), boosters and jet thrust units, and charged well-casing jet perforating guns.

CLASS B EXPLOSIVES**(Reference 51)**

As currently defined, special fireworks, which are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion. Examples are provided in the regulation.

CLASSIC EMERGENCY**(Reference 8)**

An action where the release requires that on-site activities be initiated within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate. A classic emergency includes, but is not limited to, a release exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics: (1) released into the environment for a relatively short time; (2) released as a result of an accident, fire, explosion or failure of container or handling system; (3) released from a transportation-related source or from an active or operating facility; and (4) intentionally released in an isolated (one-time) incident to an area not used (presently or previously) to store or dispose of chemical wastes (i.e., a "midnight dump").

CLASSIFICATION**(Reference 15)**

The act of separating waste materials manually, by screening, or by air classification into categories of size, weight, and/or color.

CLEAN AIR ACT**(Reference 40)**

The purpose of this Act is to "protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources." Its primary application is through permits to regulate new and existing facilities. Of increasing importance are the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). The Clean Air Act (CAA) was passed in 1970 and amended in 1977 and 1990.

CLEAN CLOSURE**(Reference 15)**

Removal and/or decontamination of all wastes from a disposal facility which is being permanently closed.

(Reference 38)

Removal and/or decontamination of all wastes from a disposal facility.

(Reference 52)

Clean closure is an option for certain types of HWMUs, including surface impoundments and waste piles. To clean close a HWMU, DOE facilities must remove or render nonhazardous all hazardous and mixed waste associated with the unit, including contaminated equipment, structures, and soils. If a unit can be clean closed, no post-closure care is required.

CLEAN CLOSURE EQUIVALENCY DEMONSTRATION

(Reference 52)

A clean closure equivalency demonstration is a special requirement that applies to all surface impoundments and waste piles that received wastes after July 26, 1982, and that certified clean closure under interim status requirements before March 19, 1987. Procedural requirements for clean closure equivalency demonstrations are located in 40 CFR 270.1(c)(5) and (c)(6). Unit-specific closure requirements for surface impoundments and waste piles are located in 40 CFR 265.228 and 265.258, respectively. In addition, landfills from which wastes have been removed at closure may be “clean closed” through redefinition of the landfill as a waste pile or surface impoundment. Such a landfill, if closed under the old 40 CFR Part 265 standards, would be subject to equivalency demonstration requirements.

The purpose of the equivalency demonstration is to show that closure of these interim status facilities complied with the more stringent closure requirements specified in 40 CFR 264 Subpart G. All units that clean close must demonstrate clean closure; however, only units that closed under the less stringent interim status requirements must submit clean closure equivalency demonstrations.

CLEANUP

(Reference 8)

Actions undertaken during a removal or remedial response to physically remove or treat a hazardous substance that poses a threat or potential threat to human health and welfare and the environment and/or real and personal property. Sites are considered cleaned up when EPA removal or remedial programs have no further expectation or intention of returning to the site and threats have been mitigated or do not require further action.

CLEANUP CONTRACTOR CEILING

(Reference 8)

One of several cost categories that make up the total project ceiling. These costs are funded from each Region's removal allowance and include ERCS or other cleanup contractor costs, State costs procured through letter contract, and other Federal agency costs procured through IAGs.

CLEANUP LEVEL

(Reference 1)

The containment concentration goal of the remedial action, i.e., the concentration of a ground-water contaminant to be achieved through remedial action.

CLEANUP/STABILIZATION WASTE**(Reference 12)**

Cleanup/stabilization encompasses a complex range of activities including environmental restoration of contaminated media (soil, groundwater, surface water, sediments, etc.); stabilization of nuclear and nonnuclear (chemical) materials; and, deactivation and decommissioning (including decontamination) of facilities.

Cleanup/stabilization waste consists of one-time operations waste produced from environmental restoration program activities, including primary and secondary wastes associated with retrieval and remediation operations, “legacy wastes,” and wastes from decontamination and decommissioning/transition operations. It also includes all TSCA regulated wastes, such as polychlorinated biphenyl contaminated fluids and/or equipment.

Note that cleanup/stabilization activities that generate wastes do not necessarily occur at a single point in time, but may have a duration of several years, during which time wastes are produced. By definition, these activities are not considered to be routine (periodic and/or ongoing), because the *waste is a direct result of past operations and activities*, rather than a current process. Newly generated wastes that are produced during these “one-time operations” are considered to be a secondary waste stream, and are separately accounted for whenever possible. This secondary (newly generated) waste usually results from common activities such as handling, sampling, treatment, repackaging, shipping, etc.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)**(Reference 10)**

A statute under which EPA promulgates Water Quality Criteria and administers the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, as well as regulates discharges to or dredging of wetlands.

(Reference 39)

Amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act passed in 1956. Its objective is to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.” The Act's major enforcement tool is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The CWA addresses surface water only.

CLIMATOLOGY**(Reference 25)**

Study of the characteristic weather of a region, particularly regarding temperature and precipitation, averaged over some significant interval of time.

CLOSED PORTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements.

CLOSED-VENT SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

CLOSE-OUT REPORT (COR)**(Reference 53)**

Prepared by the DOE Environmental Restoration Project Manager, the close-out report (COR) provides a brief technical demonstration of how the implemented remedy at the site satisfies the completion requirement. The report includes a summary of site conditions, demonstration of quality assurance/quality control from cleanup activities, monitoring results, summary of operation and maintenance, a section on protectiveness, and a bibliography. The COR provides the overall technical justification for site completion. Approval of a final COR by the EPA Regional Administrator signifies site completion and that, when necessary, the site has entered its operation and maintenance phase. No site may be deleted from the NPL without an approved COR.

(Reference 54)

A report under CERCLA, which contains information to justify a site's deletion from the National Priorities List.

CLOSURE**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The act of securing a Hazardous Waste Management facility pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264.

(Reference 55)

Clean closure involves removing or rendering non-hazardous all hazardous and radioactive mixed wastes associated with the unit including contaminated equipment, structure, and soils.

Closing a HWMU with wastes in place involves removing all hazardous liquids, stabilizing any remaining hazardous or radioactive mixed wastes, and installing a final cover.

CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLANS

(Reference 55)

A closure plan is a detailed description of the steps necessary to perform partial and/or final closure of a unit at a facility at any point during its operating life in accordance with the closure performance standard [40 CFR 264.112(a) and 265.112(a)]. A post-closure plan is a detailed description of all activities to be conducted and their frequency during the post-closure care period [40 CFR 264.118(a) and 265.118(a)]. These plans must contain sufficient detail to allow EPA or State authorities to determine whether the activities described in the plans comply with regulations and adequately reflect the existing conditions of the facility. Brief outlines are not acceptable closure or post-closure plans.

CLOSURE DEVICE

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

A cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that blocks an opening in a cover such that when the device is secured in the closed position it prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

CLOSURE PERIOD

(40 CFR 192.31)

The period of time beginning with the cessation, with respect to a waste impoundment, of uranium ore processing operations and ending with completion of requirements specified under a closure plan.

CLOSURE PLAN

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)

The plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of §264.112.

(40 CFR 192.31)

The plan required under Section 264.112 of this chapter.

(Reference 55)

A closure plan is a detailed description of the steps necessary to perform partial and/or final closure of a unit at a facility at any point during its operating life in accordance with the closure performance standard.

CLUTCH FACING

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material or lining in the clutch mechanisms of manual transmission vehicles.

COASTAL TIDAL WATERS**(Reference 34)**

Surface water body type that includes embayments, harbors, sounds, estuaries, back bays, etc. Such water bodies are in the interval seaward from the mouths of rivers and landward from the 12-mile baseline marking the transition to the ocean water body type.

COASTAL WATERS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

COASTAL ZONE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined for the purpose of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), means all U.S. waters subject to the tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term “coastal zone” delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)**(Reference 10)**

All Federal regulations in force are published annually in codified form in the Code of Federal Regulations. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) is found at 40 CFR Part 300.

COMBUSTION**(Reference 15)**

The ignition of oxygen with an organic substance that results in the production of energy.

COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Clearing of land, surface or subsurface excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site, but does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public recreational uses, site characterization activities, other preconstruction monitoring and investigation necessary to establish background information related to the suitability of a site or to the protection of environmental values, or procurement or manufacture of components of the geologic repository operations area.

COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION (continued)**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any clearing of land, excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a land disposal facility. The term does not mean disposal site exploration, necessary roads for disposal site exploration, borings to determine foundation conditions, or other preconstruction monitoring or testing to establish background information related to the suitability of the disposal site or the protection of environmental values.

COMMENT PERIOD**(Reference 26)**

A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions.

COMMERCE**(TSCA §3)
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce (A) between a place in a State and any place outside of such State, or (B) which affects trade, traffic, transportation, or commerce described in clause A.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FRICTION PRODUCT**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product, which is either molded or woven, intended for use as a friction material in braking and gear changing components in industrial and commercial machinery and consumer appliances. Major applications of this product include: hand brakes; segments; blocks; and other components used as brake linings, rings and clutches in industrial and commercial machinery and consumer appliances.

COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.33)**

This phrase refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient.

COMMERCIAL PAPER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is made of paper intended for use as general insulation paper or muffler paper. Major applications of commercial papers are insulation against fire, heat transfer, and corrosion in circumstances that require a thin, but durable, barrier.

COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTES

(Reference 15)

Solid wastes generated by wholesale, retail or service businesses, and multi-unit residential structures. Some communities define institutional solid wastes as commercial solid wastes. Commercial solid wastes are one form of municipal solid wastes.

COMMERCIAL STORER OF PCB WASTE

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The owner or operator of each facility which is subject to the PCB storage facility standards of §761.65, and who engages in storage activities involving PCB waste generated by others, or PCB waste that was removed while servicing the equipment owned by others and brokered for disposal. The receipt of a fee or any form of compensation for storage services is not necessary to qualify as a commercial storer of PCB waste. It is sufficient under this definition that the facility stores PCB waste generated by others or the facility removed the PCB waste while servicing equipment owned by others. A generator who stores only the generator's own waste is subject to the storage requirements of §761.65, but is not required to seek approval as a commercial storer. If a facility's storage of PCB waste at no time exceeds 500 liquid gallons of PCBs, the owner or operator is not required to seek approval as a commercial storer of PCB waste.

COMMISSION

(10 CFR 60.2)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or its duly authorized representatives.

(40 CFR 191.02)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

COMMITMENT

(Reference 8)

An amount formally reserved to cover an expected obligation. A commitment reflects the intention to obligate funds to a specific activity.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITATION ACT (CERFA)

(Reference 56)

Enacted in October 1992, CERFA amends Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to require the identification of uncontaminated parcels of land on federal facilities slated to be closed. This is intended to facilitate the transfer and redevelopment of government property that is deemed unpolluted.

**COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE
FACILITATION ACT (continued)**

(42 USC 9620)

Passed by Congress in October 1992, this act amended CERCLA by requiring that the Federal Government, before termination of Federal activities on any real property owned by the Government, identify real property where no hazardous substances were stored, released, or disposed.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

EPA's program to inform and encourage public participation in the Superfund process and to respond to community concerns. The term "public" includes citizens directly affected by the site, other interested citizens or parties, organized groups, elected officials, and potentially responsible parties.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Lead agency staff who work with the OSC/RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community relations requirements set forth in the NCP.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

(Reference 8)

A plan for all responses lasting longer than 45 days, that addresses local citizens' and officials' concerns about a hazardous waste release and for integrating community relations activities into the technical response at a site. The CRP should help prevent disruptions and delays in response actions and partially fulfill the NEPA requirement for public notification and participation.

(Reference 10)

A plan that is prepared at the start of most Superfund response activities to direct activities that will allow the community affected by the site to be kept informed of EPA, State and potentially responsible party (PRP) activities.

(Reference 57)

A plan for all responses lasting longer than six months that addresses local citizens' and officials' concerns about a hazardous waste release and integrates community relations activities into the technical response at a site. The *Community Relations Plan* (CRP) should

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (continued)

help prevent disruptions and delays in response actions and partially fulfill the National Environmental Policy Act requirement for public notification and participation. If decommissioning is performed outside the CERCLA process, the normal community relations program in effect at the DOE office should be followed.

COMMUNITY REUSE ORGANIZATION (CRO)

(Reference 4)

CROs are charged with the mission of determining and sponsoring community actions to offset the local consequences of DOE downsizing.

COMPATIBILITY

(Reference 15)

The ability of materials to exist together without adverse environmental effects or health risks. Primarily applied to waste fluid combinations and liner materials.

COMPATIBLE

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

The ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)

The regulatory authorities of concerned countries having jurisdiction over transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

COMPLETION DATE

(Reference 8)

The actual date that the cleanup contractor or the OSC has demobilized, completing the scope of work in the Action Memorandum and the disposal of waste is completed as set forth in the Action Memorandum or subsequent modifications. If the Action Memorandum's scope of work includes the ultimate disposal of wastes, then the date the site's wastes are received for final disposal would be the completion date. However, if the Action Memorandum's scope of work does not include off-site disposal, then the completion date would be the date the contractor left the site. Temporary demobilization and on-site temporary storage are not considered completions unless temporary storage was the only action identified in the Action Memorandum. Likewise, temporary off-site storage of hazardous substances at a storage, treatment and disposal (TSD) facility other than the facility of ultimate disposal is a continuation of the removal action, not a completion.

COMPLIANCE AGREEMENTS**(References 15, 38)**

Legally binding agreements between regulators and regulated entities that set standards and schedules for compliance with environmental statutes. Includes Consent Order and Compliance Agreements, Federal Facilities Agreements, and Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements.

(Reference 42)

Agreements between regulatory agencies and regulated parties setting standards and schedules for compliance with environmental laws. These agreements are legally binding and include Consent Order and Compliance Agreements, Federal Facilities Agreements, and Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.92)****(Reference 27)**

A ground-water protection standard (GWPS) is established and included in a facility's permit when a statistically significant release is detected at the waste management unit boundary under a detection monitoring program. A compliance monitoring program determines whether a GWPS has been exceeded [40 CFR 264.99(a)].

COMPLIANCE ORDER or COMPLIANCE ACTION**(Reference 15)**

An order or action issued under Section 3008(a) of RCRA that requires any person who is not complying with a requirement of RCRA to take steps to come into compliance.

COMPLIANCE PERIOD**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.96)****(Reference 27)**

The compliance period is the period during which the GWPS applies. It begins when the owner/operator initiates a compliance monitoring program and continues throughout the active life of the waste management area, including the closure period. If the owner/operator is engaged in a corrective action program at the end of the compliance period, the compliance period is extended until the owner/operator can demonstrate that the ground-water protection standard has not been exceeded for three consecutive years. Thus, the compliance period can extend into and beyond the post-closure care period.

COMPONENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

COMPONENT (continued)**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any constituent part of a unit or any group of constituent parts of a unit which are assembled to perform a specific function (e.g., a pump seal, pump, kiln liner, kiln thermocouple).

COMPOSITION**(Reference 15)**

Description of the components of solid waste, with the amount of each component expressed as a percentage of the total waste.

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE,
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

(References 10, 26)

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by SARA. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- (1) Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- 2) Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION
AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (CERCLIS)****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)****(Reference 10)**

EPA's comprehensive data base and management system that inventories and tracks releases addressed or needing to be addressed by the Superfund program. CERCLIS contains the official inventory of CERCLA sites and supports EPA's site planning and tracking functions. Sites that EPA decides do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are given a "No Further Response Action Planned" (NFRAP) designation in CERCLIS. This means that no additional federal steps under CERCLA will be taken at the site unless future information so warrants. Sites are not removed from the data base after completion of

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (continued)

evaluations in order to document that these evaluations took place and to preclude the possibility that they be needlessly repeated. Inclusion of a specific site or area in the CERCLIS data base does not represent a determination of any party's liability, nor does it represent a finding that any response action is necessary. Sites that are deleted from the NPL are not designated NFRAP sites. Deleted sites are listed in a separate category in the CERCLIS data base.

COMPREHENSIVE PROCUREMENT GUIDELINE

(Reference 58)

An EPA-issued guideline that contains EPA's designation of items that are or can be made with recovered materials. EPA has designated eight categories of items under its Comprehensive Procurement Guideline. They are: paper and paper products; vehicular products; construction products; transportation products; park and recreation products; landscaping products; non-paper office products; and miscellaneous products (40 CFR 247). Each category contains EPA-designated items. EPA issues Recovered Materials Advisory Notices to provide recommendations to procuring agencies on purchasing EPA-designated items.

CONCERNED COUNTRIES

(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)

The exporting and importing Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) member countries and any OECA member countries of transit.

CONDENSER

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid from its vapor phase to its liquid phase.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR

(Reference 15)

A small quantity generator that is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 266, 278, 270 and 124 because the generator: (1) makes a hazardous waste determination; (2) does not accumulate amounts of hazardous wastes which exceed the limits that define a small quantity generator set forth in 40 CFR 261.5; and, (3) treats or disposes of the waste on site or ensures that the waste is sent to a permitted or interim status TSDF, a permitted municipal or industrial solid waste facility, or a recycling facility.

CONDITIONAL REMEDY**(Reference 59)**

A conditional remedy under proposed 40 CFR 264.525(f) is a proposed regulatory mechanism which would allow, at EPA's or the authorized State's discretion, an owner or operator to phase in a remedy over time, as long as certain conditions are met.

CONFINED AQUIFER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined ground water.

CONNECTED PIPING**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

All underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

CONNECTOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

CONSENSUS MEMORANDUM**(Reference 9)**

A brief statement of intent (approximately 10 pages) that describes the site problem and the scope and general approach for the early action under CERCLA.

CONSENT DECREE**(Reference 26)**

A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform and is subject to a public comment period.

CONSERVATION**(Reference 15)**

The wise use and preservation of natural resources for future generations.

CONSERVATIVE SUBSTANCE

(Reference 25)

A substance that does not undergo reactions in the environment that would either naturally or through interaction with other pollutants cause concentrations to decline.

CONSIGNEE

(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)

The person to whom possession or other form of legal control of the waste is assigned once received in the importing country, such as transporters, recognized traders, storage facility operators, or recovery facility operators, may be acting as an importer of hazardous wastes and therefore may be subject not only to the requirements of Subpart H but also to current regulations applicable to importers, in 40 CFR Part 262, subpart F.

CONSTRUCTION

(RCRA §1004)

With respect to any project of construction under RCRA, means (A) the erection or building of new structures and acquisition of lands or interests therein, or the acquisition, replacement, expansion, remodeling, alteration, modernization, or extension of existing structures, and (B) the acquisition and installation of initial equipment of, or required in connection with, new or newly acquired structures or the expanded, remodeled, altered, modernized or extended part of existing structures (including trucks and other motor vehicles, and tractors, cranes, and other machinery) necessary for the proper utilization and operation of the facility after completion of the project; and includes preliminary planning to determine the economic and engineering feasibility and the public health and safety aspects of the project, the engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies, and any surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, and other action necessary for the carrying out of the project, and (C) the inspection and supervision of the process of carrying out the project to completion.

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION LIST (CCL)

(Reference 53)

A periodically published compilation of sites presently or formerly on the National Priorities List (NPL). The *Construction Completion List* (CCL) is not a rulemaking and does not have any legal significance, but serves as a mechanism for communicating Superfund progress to the public. Sites qualify for the CCL when:

- Any necessary physical construction is complete, whether or not final cleanup levels or other requirements have been achieved.
- EPA has determined that the response action should be limited to measures that do not involve construction (e.g., institutional controls); or
- The site qualifies for deletion from the NPL.

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION REPORT (CCR)**(Reference 54)**

A report, required under RCRA, that may be required when the construction and any operations tests have been completed. This report documents how the completed project is consistent with the final plans and specifications.

CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE (CQA) PROGRAM**(Reference 60)**

Land disposal units (e.g., surface impoundments, waste piles, and landfills) that must comply with the design and operating requirements in 40 CFR 264 or 40 CFR 265 also must have CQA programs. The CQA program must be developed and implemented under the direction of a CQA officer who is a registered professional engineer, and it must address the following elements: (1) foundations; (2) dikes; (3) low-permeability soil liners; (4) geomembranes (i.e., flexible membrane liners); (5) leachate collection, removal, and leak detection systems; and (6) final cover systems. [40 CFR 264.19(a) and 40 CFR 265.19(a)].

CONSUMPTION**(Reference 15)**

The amount of any resource or energy used in a given time by a given number of people.

CONSUMPTIVE USE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to heating oil, means consumed on the premises.

CONTAINED IN POLICY**(Reference 43)**

Under this EPA policy, environmental media (i.e., soil, sediment, or groundwater) that are contaminated with listed or characteristically hazardous waste must be managed as hazardous wastes until they no longer contain such wastes [40 CFR 261.3 (c)(1) and (d)(2)]. Under its proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR), EPA has proposed safe concentration levels at which contaminated media would be exempt from management as hazardous waste (60 FR 66344. December 21, 1995). However, since these exit levels do not account for site-specific factors that may exist at cleanup sites, large quantities of contaminated media might not qualify for exit. In a separate rulemaking on HWIR-media, EPA has proposed that a regulatory agency make any appropriate site-specific decisions about the management of remediation wastes, and impose those decisions in an enforceable document. It is presumed that larger quantities of contaminated media will be able to exit under this proposal than the HWIR-waste proposal.

CONTAINER

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)
(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any portable device in which material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

CONTAINMENT

(10 CFR 60.2)

The confinement of radioactive waste within a designated boundary.

(Reference 11)

A device used to prevent or minimize the spread of contamination, often a plastic enclosure with HEPA-filtered ventilation.

CONTAINMENT BUILDING

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Subpart D of Parts 264 or 265 of this chapter.

CONTAMINATE

(Reference 15)

To make impure, unclean, or unfit for use through contact or addition of something; pollute.

CONTAMINATED SOIL

(Reference 34)

Soil onto which available evidence indicates that a hazardous substance was spilled, spread, disposed, or deposited.

CONTAMINATION

(Reference 11)

Radioactive or hazardous material that has been deposited on the surfaces of structures or equipment or that has been mixed with another material.

(References 28, 61)

Unwanted radioactive and/or hazardous material which is disbursed on or in equipment, structures, objects, soil or water. Contamination may be either surface or volumetric (i.e., contamination incorporated within a solid material). Surface contamination may be either removable or fixed.

CONTIGUOUS ZONE

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The zone of the high seas, established by the U.S. under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

CONTINGENT CLOSURE PLAN

(Reference 55)

Contingent closure and post-closure plans describe the activities necessary to close a hazardous waste management unit (HWMU) with wastes in place and to monitor and maintain the unit after closure if clean closure can not be achieved. Contingent plans are required for:

- Permitted surface impoundments and waste piles intended to be clean closed but not designed in accordance with liner standards of 40 CFR 264.221(a) and 264.251(a) and not specifically exempted from these standards [40 CFR 264.228 (c), 274.258(c), 275.228(c), and 265.258(c)] and
- Permitted and interim status tank systems without secondary containment, as required by 40 CFR 264.193(b)-(f), and not specifically exempted from these requirements [40 CFR 264.197(c) and 265.197(c)].

CONTINGENT REMOVAL ACTION APPROACH

(Reference 62)

The contingent removal action approach is the concept of utilizing similarities between sites to streamline remedial planning and implementation. DOE has developed the contingent removal action approach to address anticipated recurrent site problems more efficiently and consistently. The contingent removal action approach is intended to streamline the remediation process by establishing a standardized, pre-approved response strategy (e.g., excavate and dispose off-site in a permitted cell) for a defined site condition (e.g., Thorium hot spots above 15 pCi/g in the top 6 in. of soil), thus reducing approval/documentation delays and expediting response.

CONTINGENT REMOVAL ACTION APPROACH (continued)**(Reference 9)**

A generic approach used to manage uncertainties in environmental restoration projects, especially for site problems that can be expected to arise frequently. Contingent removal actions generally require predefined and agreed upon triggering criteria, planning and decision procedures, and appropriate technical approaches.

CONTINUOUS RECORDER**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A data-recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes.

CONTINUOUS SEAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM**(References 10, 26)**

Laboratories under contract to EPA which analyze soil, water, and waste samples taken from areas at or near Superfund sites.

CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP**[CERCLA §101(35)]**

(A) For the purpose of Section 107(b)(3), the term contractual relationship includes, but is not limited to, land contracts, deeds or other instruments transferring title or possession, unless the real property on which the facility concerned is located was acquired by the defendant after the disposal or placement of the hazardous substance on, in, or at the facility, and one or more of the circumstances described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii), is also established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) At the time the defendant acquired the facility the defendant did not know and had no reason to know that any hazardous substance which is the subject of the release or threatened release was disposed of, on, in, or at the facility.

(ii) The defendant is a government entity which acquired the facility by escheat, or through any other involuntary transfer or acquisition, or through the exercise of eminent domain authority by purchase or condemnation.

(iii) The defendant acquired the facility by inheritance or bequest. In addition to establishing the foregoing, the defendant must establish that he has satisfied the requirements of Section 107(b)(3)(a) and (b).

CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP (continued)

(B) To establish that the defendant had no reason to know, as provided in clause (i) of the Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the defendant must have undertaken, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability. For purposes of the preceding sentence the court shall take into account any specialized knowledge or experience on the part of the defendant, the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property if uncontaminated, commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information about the property, the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of contamination at the property, and the ability to detect such contamination by appropriate inspection.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph or in Section 107(b)(3) shall diminish the liability of any previous owner or operator of such facility who would otherwise be liable under this Act. Notwithstanding this paragraph, if the defendant obtained actual knowledge of the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance at such facility when the defendant owned the real property and then subsequently transferred ownership of the property to another person without disclosing such knowledge, such defendant shall be treated as liable under Section 107(a)(1) and no defense under Section 107(b)(3) shall be available to such defendant.

(D) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the liability under this Act of a defendant who, by an act or omission, caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

CONTROL

[40 CFR 192.01(c)]

Any remedial action intended to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from residual radioactive materials.

[40 CFR 192.31(c)]

Any action to stabilize, inhibit future misuse of, or reduce emissions or effluents from uranium byproduct materials.

CONTROL DEVICE

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

An enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device.

CONTROL DEVICE SHUTDOWN

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

The cessation of operation of a control device for any purpose.

CONTROLLED AREA**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A surface location, to be marked by suitable monuments, extending horizontally no more than 10 kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the underground facility, and the underlying subsurface, which area has been committed to use as a geologic repository and from which incompatible activities would be restricted following permanent closure.

[40 CFR 191.12(g)]

(1) A surface location, to be identified by passive institutional controls, that encompasses no more than 100 square kilometers and extends horizontally no more than five kilometers in any direction from the outer boundary of the original location of the radioactive wastes in a disposal system; and (2) the subsurface underlying such a surface location.

(DOE 5480.11)

Any area to which access is controlled in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials.

CONTROLLING INTEREST**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Direct ownership of at least 50 percent of the voting stock of another entity.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS**(Reference 47)**

The pollutants classified as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH pursuant to the CWA Section 304(a)(4).

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A legal instrument EPA uses to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose in which substantial EPA involvement is anticipated during the performance of the project.

(Reference 8)

An assistance agreement whereby EPA transfers money, property, services, or anything of value to a State for the accomplishment of certain activities, subactivities, or tasks, as authorized by CERCLA. It assumes a significant Federal involvement in the State's performance of these activities.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (continued)**(Reference 10)**

A Federal assistance agreement with States and/or its political subdivisions to transfer Federal funds and/or responsibilities. Cooperative agreements are required for State-lead, fund-financed Superfund actions.

CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT**(Reference 25)**

An assistance agreement whereby EPA provides support funds to States and Indian Tribes to help defray the cost of non-site-specific activities, such as administrative and clerical salaries, computer resources, and training.

CORRECTIVE ACTION**(Proposed RCRA/40 CFR 264)****(Reference 59)**

Under proposed Subpart S, “corrective action” includes all activities related to the investigation, characterization, and cleanup of a release of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents from a SWMU at a permitted or interim status TSDF to any environmental medium (including ground water).

**CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT
UNIT (CAMU)****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

An area within a facility that is designated by the Regional Administrator under Part 264 Subpart S, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under §264.101 and RCRA Section 3008(h). A CAMU shall only be used for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility.

(Reference 59)

A CAMU is an area within a facility that is designated by the Regional Administrator or the authorized State for the purpose of managing remediation wastes generated during corrective action. Under the final regulations, a CAMU does not have to be a contiguous area of contamination as it was under the proposed Subpart S rule; the location of the CAMU is linked primarily to where remediation wastes (defined below) are managed. Further, non-land based-units, such as tanks, may be physically located within the boundaries of a CAMU, but the non-land-based unit would not be part of the CAMU.

CORRECTIVE ACTION MONITORING PROGRAM

[RCRA/40 CFR 264.100(d)]
(Reference 27)

A ground water monitoring program that must demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program.

CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER

(Reference 15)

An order issued by EPA that requires corrective action under RCRA Section 3008(h) at a facility where a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment has occurred. Corrective action may be required beyond the facility boundary, and it can be required regardless of when the waste was placed at the facility.

(Reference 42)

Actions under RCRA that require a permitted facility to correct the release(s) of hazardous waste or constituents from a hazardous waste management unit. A Corrective Action Order can suspend or revoke the authority to operate a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or seek appropriate relief (including an injunction) from a U.S. district court.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE

(Reference 63)

Actions that addresses a release of a hazardous waste or a hazardous waste constituent at a permitted or interim status treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) and are to be included in the long-term comprehensive strategy. The principal goal of the corrective measure is to reduce the concentration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents released to a specific environmental medium, or to several media to achieve media-specific cleanup standards (MCS). The MCS, discussed in the proposed Subpart S rule at 40 CFR 264.525(d), are concentrations of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in a specific environmental medium determined by EPA to be protective of human health and the environment over the long term (usually 70 years, the period typically used in evaluating carcinogenic effects). A corrective measure must include:

- actions taken to protect human health and the environment,
- attainment of the MCS established for the corrective measure,
- control or elimination of the source of a release (in order to keep the clean-up from being a perpetual process), and
- compliance with the applicable requirements for waste management.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION (CMI)**(Reference 15)**

The stage of corrective action where actual cleanup of a facility takes place.

(Reference 64)

CMI is the process of designing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and monitoring the corrective remedy approved by the regulator on the basis of the information presented in the CMS. The owner/operator is responsible for the performance of CMI while the regulator is responsible for CMI oversight. The three objectives of CMI are: compliance with media cleanup standards (MCSs); completion of all source control measures; and, the removal and/or decontamination of all equipment, devices, or structures used in conducting the corrective measure. MCS compliance must be achieved at all compliance points specified in the facility permit (or administrative order) [proposed 40 CFR 264.525(e)]. The owner/operator must demonstrate that these objectives have been achieved to be released from the corrective action schedule of compliance specified in the facility permit (or corrective administrative order) [proposed 40 CFR 264.530].

CORRECTIVE MEASURE COMPLETION (CMC)**(Reference 54)**

The CMC specifies the criteria in a RCRA permit, order, or Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement to ensure completion of a corrective measure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE OBJECTIVE (CMO)**(Reference 54)**

CMO's are established in the initial phase of a Feasibility Study/Corrective Measures Study to focus the development of alternatives on technologies that can achieve the established objectives; this limits the number of alternatives considered during detailed analysis/remedy selection.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY (CMS)**(Reference 10)**

The portion of a RCRA corrective action that is generally equivalent to a feasibility study (FS) taken under Superfund.

(Reference 65)

A CMS is analogous to a feasibility study conducted for remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The procedural and substantive regulatory requirements associated with the performance of a CMS are in proposed 40 CFR 264.520-264.524. The objective of a CMS is to identify and

CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY (continued)

evaluate alternative corrective measures and to recommend a corrective measure(s) for remediation of the contaminated site. To achieve this objective, the CMS should consider all of the necessary data and information to evaluate the proposed alternatives.

CORROSION EXPERT

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A person who, by reason of his knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

CORROSIVITY

(Reference 20)

A waste with a pH less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or capable of corroding steel at a rate of more than 0.25 inches per year.

CORRUGATED PAPER

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product made of corrugated paper, which is often cemented to a flat backing, may be laminated with foils or other materials, and has a corrugated surface. Major applications of asbestos corrugated paper include: thermal insulation for pipe coverings; block insulation; panel insulation in elevators; insulation in appliances; and insulation in low-pressure steam, hot water, and process lines.

COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE**(References 10, 26)**

The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the NPL based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS**(Reference 1)**

One of the mandates for remedial action under CERCLA. It requires a close evaluation of the costs required to implement and maintain a remedy as well as the selection of protective remedies whose costs are proportional to their overall effectiveness.

COST RECOVERY**(Reference 8)**

The process by which Federal costs of response actions and damage to natural resources are recovered from responsible parties as provided for in Section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

COUNTRY OF TRANSIT (RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)

Any designated Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) country in §262.58(a)(1) and (a)(2) other than the exporting or importing country across which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place.

COVENANT NOT TO SUE**(Reference 25)**

A written agreement that releases settling potentially responsible parties from present or future liability.

COVER**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A device that provides a continuous barrier over the hazardous waste managed in a unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) that are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of the unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.

CRADLE-TO-GRAVE**(Reference 15)**

A management system that regulates hazardous waste from the time it is generated until its ultimate disposal.

CRIMINAL ACTION**(Reference 15)**

A prosecuting action taken by the U.S. government or a state towards any person(s) who has knowingly and willfully (or, in the Clean Water Act, negligently) not complied with the law. Such an action can result in the imposition of fines or imprisonment.

CRITICAL HABITAT**(Reference 3)**

An area on which are found physical or biological features that (1) are essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species, and (2) may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitats are listed in 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226.

CRITICAL ORGAN**(40 CFR 191.02)**

The most exposed human organ or tissue exclusive of the integumentary system (skin) and the cornea.

CROSS-MEDIA TRANSFER**(Reference 66)**

Refers to the transfer of hazardous materials and wastes from one environmental medium to another.

CULVERT**(Reference 38)**

Directs surface run-on and run-off away from the disposal area and prevents surface water from infiltrating the cover.

CURIE (Ci)**(40 CFR 192.01)****(Reference 42)**

The amount of radiation emitted from 1 gram of radium, equal to 37 billion decays per second. Curie (abbreviated as Ci) is used to measure the amount of material present, and does not express the quantity of radiation given off, nor the biological hazards involved, and is of limited use in measuring biological effects. A replacement measure in more common use in science today is the becquerel (Bq). $1 \text{ Bq} = 2.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Ci}$.

CURIE (continued)**(Reference 11)**

The quantity of a radioactive material that has a disintegration rate of 3.7×10^{10} nuclear transformations per second.

CURRENT ASSETS**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those which are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.

CURRENT CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §264.142(a), (b), and (c).

CURRENT LIABILITIES**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

**CURRENT PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT
COST ESTIMATE****(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §144.62(a), (b), and (c) of this Title.

CURRENT POST-CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with §264.144(a), (b), and (c).

CUSTODIAL AGENCY**(10 CFR 61.2)**

An agency of the government designated to act on behalf of the government owner of the disposal site.

D

DAMAGED OR SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION ACM

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Thermal system insulation ACM on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, waterstained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers. Damage may be further illustrated by occasional punctures, gouges or other signs of physical injury to ACM; occasional water damage on the protective coverings/jackets; or exposed ACM ends or joints. Asbestos debris originating from the ACM in question may also indicate damage.

DAMAGED FRIABLE MISCELLANEOUS ACM

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACM in question may also indicate damage.

DAMAGED FRIABLE SURFACING ACM

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Friable surfacing ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACM in question may also indicate damage.

DAMAGES

[CERCLA §101(6)]

Damages for injury or loss of natural resources as set forth in Section 107(a) or 111(b) of this Act.

DARCY'S LAW**(Reference 25)**

The relationship that states that the rate of flow of ground water through a porous material is proportional to the pressure driving the water and inversely proportional to the length of the flow path.

DARCY VELOCITY**(Reference 25)**

A standard unit of permeability, equivalent to the passage of one cubic centimeter of fluid of one centipoise viscosity flowing in one second under a pressure differential of one atmosphere through a porous medium having an area of cross section of one square centimeter and a length of one centimeter.

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT (DQA)**(Reference 54)**

An assessment performed on data collected during the implementation phase (under CERCLA or RCRA) of data collection to determine whether data quality objectives have been met.

DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES (DQO)**(Reference 10)**

Qualitative and quantitative statements that are developed before sampling begins to allow EPA to identify the quality of data that must be collected during Superfund actions.

(Reference 67)

Qualitative and quantitative statements that define the type, quality, and quantity of data necessary to support defensible risk management decision-making. Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) are used to develop an effective sampling plan which avoids the collection of data that are inconsequential to decision-making.

DAUGHTER PRODUCT**(Reference 36)**

A nuclide formed by the radioactive decay of another nuclide which, in this context, is called the *parent*.

DEACTIVATION**(Reference 68)**

The process of placing a facility in a safe and stable condition that is protective of workers, the public, and the environment until decommissioning is completed. As the bridge between operations and decommissioning, deactivation can accomplish operations-like activities such as final process runs, and also decontamination activities aimed at placing the facility in a safe and stable condition.

DEACTIVATION (continued)**(Reference 69)**

The process of placing a facility in a safe and stable condition to minimize the long-term cost of a surveillance and maintenance program that is protective of workers, the public, and the environment until decommissioning is completed. Actions include the removal of fuel, draining and/or de-energizing of nonessential systems, removal of stored radioactive and hazardous materials and related actions. As the bridge between operations and decommissioning, based on facility-specific considerations and final disposition plans, deactivation can accomplish operations-like activities such as final process runs, and also decontamination activities aimed at placing the facility in a safe and stable condition.

DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION**(Reference 70)**

Federal agencies pursue debarment and suspension to exclude a party from participating in Federal assistance and contracting programs. When there is adequate evidence of a serious act or omission, suspension is pursued immediately, pending completion of investigation or legal proceedings. Suspension proceedings provide for due process, and may include a hearing. Generally, suspension is temporary and does not exceed 18 months. Debarment is a longer exclusion from receiving Federal funds. The debarment process consists of a formal investigation, notification, hearing, and appeals process. Violations of the Drug-Free Workplace Act requirements can result in debarment of up to five years, but usually debarment does not exceed three years.

DEBRIS**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: A manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: Any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Subpart D, Part 268; process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by §268.45 and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

DECAY, RADIOACTIVE**(Reference 11)**

A spontaneous nuclear transformation in which particles and/or gamma radiation is emitted.

DECISION SUMMARY

(Reference 9)

One of the three basic elements of a CERCLA Record of Decision. It provides formal acceptance of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) approach and results, including the conceptual site model, as a basis for remedy selection, risk assessment, ARARs evaluation, and alternatives development and evaluation. The Decision Summary also identifies the requirements and CERCLA expectations.

DECLARATION

(Reference 9)

One of the three basic elements of a record of decision (ROD). It functions as an abstract of the key information contained in the ROD and is the section of the ROD signed by the EPA Regional Administrator or Assistant Administrator and the authorized DOE Field Office manager.

DECOMMISSIONING

(Reference 12)

Actions taken to reduce the potential health and safety impacts of contaminated DOE facilities, including activities to remove a facility from operation, followed by decontamination, entombment, dismantlement, or conversion to another use.

(Reference 11)

Decommissioning occurs at the end of the useful life of a nuclear facility. It involves the removal of sufficient radioactive and hazardous material to allow the restricted or unrestricted release of the facility. For unrestricted release, this activity reduces the risk to human health and the environment to negligible levels.

(Reference 68)

Under the DOE and EPA joint policy on decommissioning of DOE facilities under CERCLA, decommissioning includes those activities that take place after a facility has been deactivated and placed in an ongoing surveillance and maintenance program. Decommissioning can include decontamination and dismantlement.

(Reference 69)

Takes place after deactivation and includes surveillance and maintenance, decontamination, and/or dismantlement. These actions are taken at the end of the life of a facility to retire it from service with adequate regard for the health and safety of workers and the public and protection of the environment. The ultimate goal of decommissioning is unrestricted release or restricted use of the site.

DECOMMISSIONING FRAMEWORK

(Reference 39)

The series of action steps to be followed in completing the decommissioning of a contaminated DOE surplus facility as described in the *U. S. Department of Energy, Environmental Restoration Program, Implementation Guide*, May 22, 1995, found in Appendix A of this Manual. The same framework applies whether the decommissioning is being performed as a removal action under CERCLA or as an environmental restoration action outside the CERCLA arena.

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

(Reference 28)

The document that constitutes Title II design for a decommissioning project which specifies the work to be done.

DECONTAMINATION

(DOE 6430.1A)

The act of removing a chemical, biological, or radiologic contaminant from, or neutralizing its potential effect on, a person, object or environment by washing, chemical action, mechanical cleaning, or other techniques.

(DOE 5820.2A)

The removal of radioactive contamination from facilities, equipment, or soils by washing, heating, chemical or electrochemical action, mechanical cleaning, or other techniques.

(Reference 42)

Removal of unwanted radioactive material from plants, soil, or equipment by chemical or mechanical processes or other techniques.

(Reference 68)

Decontamination encompasses the removal or reduction of radioactive or hazardous contamination from facilities.

(Reference 11)

Those activities employed to reduce the levels of radioactive and/or hazardous contamination in or on material, structures, and equipment.

DECONTAMINATION (continued)**(Reference 69)**

The removal or reduction of radioactive or hazardous contamination from facilities, equipment, or soils by washing, heating, chemical or electrochemical action, mechanical cleaning or other techniques to achieve a stated objective or end condition.

DECONTAMINATION AGENTS**(Reference 11)**

Those chemical materials used to effect decontamination.

DECONTAMINATION FACTOR (DF)**(Reference 11)**

Defined as the original amount of radionuclide (A_o) divided by the final amount (A_f). In some cases, decontamination effectiveness is reported in terms of percent of contamination removed: $100 [(A_o - A_f) / A_o] = 100 (1 - 1 / DF)$.

DEED**(Reference 3)**

A document transferring title to real estate. Deeds are usually under seal and must be recorded. The following are included in the deed: 1. Information Statement giving: (a) Type or name of hazardous substance; (b) Quantity of hazardous substance; (c) Dates of storage, release, and/or disposal; (d) Description of any remedial action; (e) Notice of CERCLA authority; and (2) Covenant Statement describing: (a) Any past remediation efforts; (b) Any future necessity for remediation; (c) Permission granting U.S. Government access.

DEEP GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY**(Reference 42)**

Subterranean mined facility for the disposal of radioactive waste that employs natural geologic barriers to contain the waste over geological time scales.

DEEP-WELL INJECTION**(Reference 15)**

The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well, or through a dug well whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension.

DEFENSE WASTE**(Reference 38)**

Radioactive waste from any activity performed in whole or in part in support of DOE atomic energy defense activities; excludes waste under purview of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or generated by the commercial nuclear power industry.

DEFERRED UST**(Reference 71)**

A UST for which EPA has deferred the Subpart B (design, construction, installation, and notification), Subpart C (general operations requirements), Subpart D (release detection), Subpart E (release reporting, investigation, and confirmation), and Subpart G (closure) regulations. Until EPA decides how to regulate these USTs fully, the only regulations that apply are Subpart A (Interim Prohibition) and Subpart F (release response and corrective action).

(Reference 72)

An underground tank system that fits into one of the following categories:

- a waste-water treatment tank;
- an UST containing radioactive materials regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 and following);
- an UST that is part of an emergency generator system at a nuclear power generation facility regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix A;
- an airport hydrant fuel distribution system; and
- a field-constructed bulk-storage tank.

DEGRADATION RATE or CHEMICAL PERSISTENCY**(Reference 25)**

The rate at which a chemical is broken down in the environment by hydrolysis, photodegradation, or soil metabolism; the length of time that a parent chemical persists in the environment.

DELISTING**(Reference 73)**

To be exempted from the RCRA hazardous waste “system,” a listed hazardous waste, a mixture of a listed and solid waste, or a derived-from waste must be delisted (according to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22). Characteristic hazardous wastes never need to be delisted, but can be treated to no longer exhibit the characteristic. A contained-in waste also does not have to be delisted; it only has to “no longer contain” the hazardous waste.

DE MINIMIS LEVEL**(Reference 11)**

That level of contamination below which regulatory control is not required.

DE MINIMIS LOSSES**(Reference 51)**

Losses from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing.

DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS**(Reference 25)**

Settlements that are smaller agreements separate from the larger settlement for the chosen cleanup remedy. Under de minimis settlements, contributors of a relatively small amount of waste to a site, or landowners who bought the site but did not contribute wastes to it, may resolve their liability.

DEMONSTRATION**(RCRA §1004)**

The initial exhibition of a new technology process or practice or a significantly new combination or use of technologies, processes or practices, subsequent to the development stage, for the purpose of proving technological feasibility and cost effectiveness.

DENSE NONAQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID (DNAPL)**(Reference 1)**

A liquid that is more dense than liquid water and is not appreciably soluble in water. Hence, the liquid forms a second phase below the ground water.

(Reference 54)

DNAPLs are organic compounds (or mixtures of compounds) that are immiscible (resistant to mixing) with water. They are more dense than water and tend to sink downward by gravity, even if this entails movement across or in the opposite direction of ground water flow.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)**(Reference 10)**

A Federal department that operates many military facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The U.S. Department of Energy or its duly authorized representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (continued)**(Reference 10)**

A Federal department that operates many nuclear weapons and research facilities that are potentially subject to CERCLA actions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SITE**(DOE 5484.1)**

(1) A DOE-owned or -controlled tract used for DOE operations: (a) Containing one or more facilities (excluding tracts used primarily for substations and transmission towers, and similar utility facilities), or (b) At which one or more major DOE operations or program activities are being carried out.

(2) Either a tract owned by DOE or a tract leased or otherwise made available to the Federal Government under terms that afford to DOE rights of access and control substantially equal to those that DOE would possess if it were the holder of the fee (or pertinent interest therein) as agent of and on behalf of the Government. One or more DOE operations/program activities are carried out within the boundaries of the described tract.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WASTE**(DOE 5820.2A)**

Radioactive waste generated by activities of the Department (or its predecessors), waste for which the Department is responsible under law or contract, or other waste for which the Department is responsible. Such waste may be referred to as DOE waste.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI)**(Reference 10)**

A Federal department that is responsible for Federal lands on which Superfund sites may be located.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)**(Reference 10)**

A federal department that is responsible for bringing legal actions to court on behalf of EPA against potentially responsible parties.

DEPOSITORY**(40 CFR 192.01(e))**

A disposal site (other than a processing site) selected under Section 104(b) or 105(b) of the AEA.

DEPOSITORY SITE**(40 CFR 192.01)**

A site (other than a processing site) selected under Section 104 (b) or 105 (b) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

DEPTH TO AQUIFER**(Reference 34)**

The vertical distance between the deepest point at which hazardous substances are suspected and the top of the shallowest aquifer that supplies drinking water.

DERIVED CONCENTRATION GUIDE (DCG)**(Reference 54)**

The guide contains values that are provided as reference values for conducting radiological environmental protection programs at operational DOE facilities and sites.

DERIVED-FROM RULE**(Reference 73)**

The derived-from rule states that any solid waste derived from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a listed RCRA hazardous waste is itself a listed hazardous waste (regardless of the concentration of hazardous constituents). For example, ash and scrubber water from the incineration of a listed waste are hazardous wastes on the basis of the derived-from rule. Solid wastes derived from a characteristic hazardous waste are hazardous wastes only if they exhibit a characteristic.

(Reference 44)

Under its proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, EPA has proposed risk-based exit-levels that would allow low-risk derived-from wastes to be exempt from regulation as hazardous wastes under RCRA Subtitle C.

DESIGNATED FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which (1) has received a permit (or interim status) in accordance with the requirements of Parts 270 and 124 of this chapter, (2) has received a permit (or interim status) from a State authorized in accordance with Part 271 of this chapter, or (3) is regulated under §261.6(c)(2) or Subpart F of Part 266 of this chapter, and (4) that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to §260.20. If a waste is destined to a facility in an unauthorized State which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving State to accept such waste.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The off-site disposer or commercial storer of PCB waste designated on the manifest as the facility that will receive a manifested shipment of PCB waste.

DESTINATION FACILITY

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)
(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)

A facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in paragraphs (a) and (c) of §§273.13 and 273.33 of this chapter. A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

DETECTABLE CONCENTRATION IN WATER

(Reference 25)

Any concentration of a contaminant in water that is greater than or equal to the particular method detection limit.

DETECTION LEVEL

(Reference 25)

The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured with a 99% confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero.

DETECTION MONITORING

[RCRA/40 CFR 264.98 (a)]
(Reference 27)

Detection monitoring is a program designed to detect a change in groundwater quality in wells surrounding a unit subject to the groundwater monitoring regulations. Detection monitoring continues during the active life of the unit and during the post-closure care period, unless compliance monitoring is triggered.

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.92)

After establishing background levels, detection monitoring examines ground water for elevated levels of indicator parameters that suggest that contamination may be occurring. After the first year, all monitoring wells must be sampled and the samples analyzed at the indicated frequencies.

Elevation of the ground-water surface at each monitoring well must be determined each time a sample is obtained [40 CFR 265.92(e)]. (Continuous collection of information about ground-water elevation is necessary to determine if horizontal and vertical flow gradients have changed since the initial site characterization.)

During the detection monitoring phase, facility owners/operators must develop an assessment program outline to facilitate the timely implementation of an assessment monitoring program, if assessment monitoring becomes necessary.

DIELECTRIC MATERIAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

DIFFUSION**(Reference 25)**

The spreading out of molecules, atoms, or ions into a vacuum, fluid, or porous medium in a direction tending to equalize concentrations in all parts of the system.

DIKE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

DILUTION**(Reference 25)**

Thinning down or weakening a compound by mixing with water or other solvents.

DILUTION/ATTENUATION FACTOR (DAF)**(Reference 54)**

A factor used to describe dilution/attenuation of constituents in ground water, ranging from 6 to 100 depending on the annual waste volume (1,000 to 300,000 y³/year) and the type of waste unit (i.e., surface impoundment for storage/disposal of contaminated ground water).

DIOXIN**(Reference 15)**

A synthetic organic compound made up of chlorinated hydrocarbons known to cause birth defects, skin disorders, liver damage, immune system suppression, and cancer in laboratory animals at extremely low doses. Dioxin is produced in the combustion of solid waste and in the manufacturing of certain herbicides and wood preservatives. It has become a widespread environmental pollutant.

DIRECTOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Regional Administrator or the State Director, as the context requires, or an authorized representative. When there is no approved State program, and there is an EPA administered program, Director means the Regional Administrator. When there is an approved State program, Director normally means the State Director. In some circumstances, however, EPA retains the authority to take certain actions even when there is an approved State program. In such cases, the term Director means the Regional Administrator and not the State Director.

DIRECTOR (continued)**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The Director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

DIRECTOR OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

The EPA Regional Administrator, or, in the case of a state with a program approved under Section 9004, the Director of the designated state or local agency responsible for carrying out an approved UST program.

DIRECT POLLUTION PREVENTION FUNDING**(Reference 12)**

Funding provided exclusively for pollution prevention activities.

DISC BRAKE PAD FOR HEAVY-WEIGHT VEHICLES**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in disc brake systems for vehicles rated at 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or more.

DISC BRAKE PAD FOR LIGHT- AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT VEHICLES**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in disc brake systems for vehicles rated at less than 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR).

DISCHARGE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 311(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under Section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under Section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means threat of discharge.

DISCHARGE or HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

DISCHARGE TIME**(Reference 25)**

The time that would be required for water to move through an aquifer if the aquifer was an open conduit.

DISCHARGE VELOCITY**(Reference 25)**

An apparent velocity, calculated from Darcy's law, which represents the flow rate at which water would move through an aquifer if the aquifer were an open conduit.

DISCOUNT RATE**(Reference 74)**

The interest rate (sometimes called the Present Value Factor) used to discount future cash flows to their present values. This represents the rate of return that could be earned by investing in a project with risks comparable to the project being considered. Federal facilities generally use a discount rate determined by the Office of Management and Budget.

DISCOVERY**(Reference 8)**

Discovery refers to the notification, observance, or detection of a release or substantial threat of release or discharge of a hazardous substance or oil into the environment. A discovery may be made through notification or investigation in accordance with statutory requirements, incidental observation by government agencies or the public, notifications by permit holders or inventory efforts conducted by Federal, State or local agencies.

DISINTEGRATION, NUCLEAR**(Reference 11)**

Spontaneous nuclear transformation (radioactivity) characterized by the emission of energy and/or mass from the nucleus. The process is characterized by a definite half-life.

DISINTEGRATION RATE**(Reference 11)**

The rate at which disintegrations occur, characterized in units of time [i.e., disintegrations per minute (dpm)].

DISMANTLEMENT**(Reference 68)**

Dismantlement involves the disassembly or demolition, and removal, of any structure, system, or component and the interim or long-term disposal of waste materials in compliance with applicable requirements.

DISMANTLEMENT (continued)**(Reference 11)**

Those actions required to remove material, including radioactive or contaminated material, from the facility.

(Reference 69)

The disassembly or demolition and removal of any structure, system, or component during decommissioning and satisfactory interim or long-term disposal of the residue from all or portions of a facility.

DISPERSANTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of oil into the water column.

DISPERSION**(Reference 25)**

A system comprised of two phases, one of which is in the form of finely divided particles distributed throughout a bulk substance.

DISPOSAL**(RCRA §1004)****[RCRA §1004(3)]****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Intentionally or accidentally to discard, throw away, or otherwise complete or terminate the useful life of PCBs and PCB Items. Disposal includes spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges of PCBs, as well as actions related to containing, transporting, destroying, degrading, decontaminating, or confining PCBs and PCB Items.

DISPOSAL (continued)**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The isolation of radioactive wastes from the accessible environment.

(10 CFR 61.2)

The isolation of radioactive wastes from the biosphere inhabited by man and containing his food chains by emplacement in a land disposal facility.

[40 CFR 191.02(l)]

Permanent isolation of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste from the accessible environment with no intent of recovery, whether or not such isolation permits the recovery of such fuel or waste. For example, disposal of waste in a mined geologic repository occurs when all of the shafts to the repository are backfilled and sealed.

(DOE 5820.2A)

Emplacement of waste in a manner that assures isolation from the biosphere for the foreseeable future with no intent of retrieval and that requires deliberate action to regain access to the waste.

[LLRWPA 2(1)]

The isolation of low-level radioactive waste pursuant to requirements established by the NRC under applicable laws.

[NWP 2(9)]

The emplacement in a repository of high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or other highly radioactive material with no foreseeable intent of recovery, whether or not such emplacement permits the recovery of such waste.

(Reference 39)

Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other waste, surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals, polluted soils, and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved, secure, regulated landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep well injection, or incineration.

DISPOSAL (continued)**(Reference 11)**

The disposition of materials with the intent that the materials will not enter the environment in sufficient amounts to cause a health hazard.

(Reference 3)

(of property)-- permanent or temporary transfer of DOE control and custody of real property to a third party, who has the right to control, use, or relinquish control and custody of the property.

DISPOSAL AREA**[40 CFR 192.31(f)]**

The region within the perimeter of an impoundment or pile containing uranium by product materials to which the post-closure requirements of Section 192.32(b)(1) of this subpart apply.

DISPOSAL FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on the land or water, and at which hazardous waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

DISPOSAL SITE**(10 CFR 61.2)**

That portion of a land disposal facility which is used for disposal of waste. It consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

[40 CFR 192.01(d)]

The region within the smallest perimeter of residual radioactive material (excluding cover materials) following completion of control activities.

DISPOSAL SITE (continued)**(DOE 5820.2A)**

That portion of a disposal facility which is used to dispose of waste. For low-level waste, it consists of disposal units and a buffer zone.

DISPOSAL SYSTEM**[40 CFR 191.12(a)]**

Any combination of engineered and natural barriers that isolate spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste after disposal.

DISPOSAL UNIT**(10 CFR 61.2)**

A discrete portion of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal. For near-surface disposal, the unit is usually a trench.

(DOE 5820.2A)

A discrete portion (e.g., a pit, trench, tumulus, vault, or bunker) of the disposal site into which waste is placed for disposal.

DISPOSER OF PCB WASTE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person who owns or operates a facility approved by EPA for the disposal of PCB waste which is regulated for disposal under the requirements of Subpart D of this part.

DISTANCE TO RECEPTOR**(Reference 25)**

The distance from the contaminated soil to a user in the direction of ground water flow.

DISTANCE TO SURFACE WATER**(Reference 34)**

The shortest distance that runoff would follow from a source to surface water.

DISTILLATE RECEIVER**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container or tank used to receive and collect liquid material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process units.

DISTILLATION OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

An operation, either batch or continuous, separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

**DISTRIBUTE IN COMMERCE AND DISTRIBUTION
IN COMMERCE****(TSCA §3)
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

When used to describe an action taken with respect to a chemical substance or mixture or article containing a substance or mixture meant to sell, or the sale of, the substance, mixture, or article in commerce; to introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce, or the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of, the substance, mixture, or article; or to hold, or the holding of, the substance, mixture, or article after its introduction into commerce.

DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT (Kd)**(Reference 25)**

Represents the partitioning of a contaminant between liquid and solid phases. Kd is a valid representation of this partitioning only if the reactions that cause the partitioning are fast and reversible and only if the isotherm is linear.

DISTURBED ZONE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

That portion of the controlled area, the physical or chemical properties of which have changed as a result of underground facility construction or as a result of heat generated by the emplaced radioactive wastes such that the resultant change of properties may have a significant effect on the performance of the geologic repository.

DOE ORDERS**(Reference 38)**

Internal requirements that establish DOE policy and procedures for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(Reference 42)

Internal DOE agency requirements establishing policy and procedures for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

DOE ORGANIZATION ACT**(Reference 4)**

This Act allows DOE to lease acquired or withdrawn land that is temporarily not needed, for a minimum term of five years. This provision is found in Section 649 of the Act.

**DO-IT-YOURSELF USED OIL
COLLECTION CENTER****(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any site or facility that accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected only from household do-it-yourselfers.

DOSE EQUIVALENT**(Reference 25)**

The product of the absorbed dose, the quality factor, and any other modifying factors. The dose equivalent is a quantity for comparing the biological effectiveness of different kinds of radiation on a common scale. The unit of dose equivalent is the rem. A millirem (mrem) is one one-thousandth of a rem.

(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)

The product of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its spatial distribution in the body; the unit of dose equivalent is the “rem” (“sievert” in SI units).

DOSE, OCCUPATIONAL**(Reference 11)**

The exposure of an individual to radiation imposed by employment.

DOSE RATE**(Reference 11)**

The radiation dose delivered per unit time and measured, for instance, in rems per hour.

DOUBLE BLOCK AND BLEED SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

DOUBLEWASH/RINSE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

A minimum requirement to cleanse solid surfaces (both impervious and nonimpervious) two times with an appropriate solvent or other material in which PCBs are at least 5 percent soluble (by weight). A volume of PCB-free fluid sufficient to cover the contaminated surface completely must be used in each wash/rinse. The wash/rinse requirement does not

DOUBLEWASH/RINSE (continued)

mean the mere spreading of solvent or other fluid over the surface, nor does the requirement mean a once-over wipe with a soaked cloth. Precautions must be taken to contain any runoff resulting from the cleansing and to dispose properly of wastes generated during the cleansing.

DRAFT PERMIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A document prepared under §124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit, as discussed in §124.5, are types of draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in §124.5 is not a "draft permit." A proposed permit is not a draft permit.

DRAINAGE LAYER**(Reference 38)**

Designed to promote the rapid and efficient transport of water from the cover to an exit drain. May be comprised of either granular or geosynthetic materials.

DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY**(Reference 8)**

EPA's Office of Drinking Water's supplement to the Federal drinking water standards. Ten-day, one-day and chronic advisories are issued for a variety of substances that otherwise have no standards.

DRINKING WATER POPULATION**(Reference 34)**

The number of residents, workers, and students who drink water drawn from wells or surface water intakes located within target distance limits.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**[CERCLA §101(7)]**

Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

DRUM BRAKE LINING**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Any asbestos-containing product intended for use as a friction material in drum brake systems for vehicles rated at less than 26,001 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR).

DRUMS**(Reference 25)**

Portable containers designed to hold a standard 55-gallon volume of wastes.

E

EARLY REMEDIAL ACTIONS

(Reference 9)

Actions taken under CERCLA Section 104 Authority to respond to site problems prior to a final ROD for an operable unit. Early remedial actions can be final resolutions to individual site problems or interim resolutions to individual site problems.

EASEMENT

(Reference 3)

The right to use land belonging to another for a specific purpose, with the owner retaining title. For example, such use may be for a road, railroad, pipeline, sidewalk, or utility line. The owner's use is restricted to activities that will not interfere with the right of another to use the easement.

EFFECTIVE DOSE

(40 CFR 191.12)

The sum over specified tissues of the products of the dose equivalent received following an exposure of, or an intake of radionuclides into, specified tissues of the body, multiplied by appropriate weighting factors. This allows the various tissue-specific health risks to be summed into an overall health risk. The method used to calculate effective dose is described in Appendix B of the part.

EFFLUENTS

(References 15, 39)

Waste materials discharged into the environment.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNIT

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A device which (1) Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in §261.22 of this chapter, or they are listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of the chapter only for this reason; and (2) Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in §260.10 of this chapter.

ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNIT (continued)**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A device which is used for neutralizing wastes only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in §261.22 of this chapter, or are listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of this chapter only for this reason; and meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in §260.10 of this chapter.

EMERGENCY**(Reference 26)**

Those releases or threats of releases requiring initiation of on-site activity within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate.

EMERGENCY PERMIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A RCRA permit issued in accordance with §270.61.

**EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY
RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)****(Reference 75)**

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was passed in October 1986 in response to growing public concern about effects of chemical releases on communities. The release of methyl isocyanate at Bhopal in 1984 and the nuclear reactor incident at Chernobyl in 1986 are credited as providing impetus to the passage of EPCRA.

EPCRA built upon EPA's existing Chemical Emergency and Preparedness Program. Congress' intent was two-fold: (1) to encourage and support state and local emergency planning efforts, and (2) to provide citizens and local governments with information about hazardous chemicals in their communities.

EPCRA covers four major areas: Emergency Planning; Emergency Release Notification; Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting; and Toxic Chemical Release Reporting and Inventory Provisions.

EPCRA has sometimes been referred to as SARA Title III, because its origin is Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The other titles of SARA were incorporated into CERCLA, as amended. EPCRA is a free-standing act.

EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS**(Reference 9)**

Actions taken under CERCLA Section 104 Authority to respond to acute site problems.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES

(Reference 10)

Together with TAT and EERU, these contracts provide the technical assistance and cleanup service that EPA needs to implement an effective removal program.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION

(Reference 10)

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), ERD is made up of three subordinate units: Response Operations Branch, Response Standards and Criteria Branch, and Environmental Response Team (ERT).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

(Reference 10)

A central data base that provides EPA with a more comprehensive perspective on release notifications nationwide because it includes, in addition to the National Response Center (NRC) reports, notifications of releases reported directly to EPA Regional offices and to the U.S. Coast Guard district offices.

EMERGENCY SITUATION

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The emergency situation for continuing use of a PCB transformer exists when: neither a non-PCB transformer nor a PCB-contaminated transformer is currently in storage for reuse or readily available (i.e., available within 24 hours) for installation and immediate replacement is necessary to continue service to power users.

ENCAPSULATION

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

The treatment of ACBM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

ENCLOSURE

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

An airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACBM to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

A structure that surrounds a hazardous waste management unit, captures organic vapors emitted from that unit, captures organic vapors emitted from that unit, and vents the vapors through a closed vent system to a control device

ENCUMBRANCE**(Reference 3)**

A claim against the property (such as a compliance agreement, easement, lease, mortgage, treaty, or Tribal agreement) which could prevent transfer of ownership. However, a property may be transferred or sold subject to an outstanding claim.

ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT**(Reference 35)**

A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment. EPA or State agencies conduct the study when legal action is pending to require potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for the site cleanup.

END-OF-PIPE**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Refers to the point where effluent is discharged to the environment.

ENERGY RECOVERY**(Reference 15)**

A form of resource recovery in which the organic part of the waste is converted to usable energy. Energy recovery from processed or raw refuse is achieved through combustion of the waste to produce high pressure steam used in an electric generation facility, through pyrolysis to produce an oil or gas product, and through anaerobic digestion to produce methane gas.

ENFORCEMENT**(Reference 25)**

EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to respond to information requests or perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

(Reference 26)

EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT**(Reference 35)**

A public document that explains EPA's selection of a cleanup alternative at a Superfund site through an EPA enforcement action. Similar to a Record of Decision.

ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE POLICY**(Reference 15)**

EPA's policy to pursue "timely and appropriate" enforcement responses to address violations at federal facilities in a manner similar to responses at non-federal facilities.

ENGINEERED BARRIER**(10 CFR 61.2)**

A man-made structure or device that is intended to improve the land disposal facility's ability to meet the performance objectives in Subpart C.

ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The waste packages and the underground facility.

ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS**(Reference 26)**

An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program feasibility study. The EE/CA must be made available for a 30 calendar day public comment period prior to the signing off of the Action Memorandum.

(Reference 10)

Performed to evaluate alternate removal actions or expedited response actions (ERAs) in terms of their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

ENTOMBMENT**(Reference 11)**

The encasement of radioactive materials in concrete or other structural material sufficiently strong and structurally long-lived to ensure retention of the radioactivity until it has decayed to levels that permit restricted release of the site.

ENTRY ROUTES**(Reference 25)**

Pathways by which soil gas can flow into a house. Openings through the flooring and walls where the house contacts the soil.

ENVIRONMENT**(TSCA §3)**

Includes water, air, and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.

ENVIRONMENT(AL)**[CERCLA §101(8)]**

A) The navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, and (B) any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

(DOE 4700.1)

Air and water quality, land disturbances, ecology, climate, public and occupational health and safety, and socioeconomic (including non-availability of critical resources and institutional, cultural, and aesthetic considerations). For conciseness, these are normally referred to as environmental, health, and safety considerations.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)**(References 38, 40)**

A written environmental analysis which is prepared pursuant to NEPA to determine whether a federal action would significantly affect the environment and thus require preparation of a more detailed environmental impact statement.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY**(Reference 3)**

A environmental site assessment, originally conducted by a prospective buyer to judge the suitability of a piece of land and liability associated with possession. Now also conducted by a seller to establish the marketability of a piece of land and limit the liability associated with disposal of the land.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT**(Reference 10)**

Provides emergency response support to hazardous waste sites or spills posing an immediate threat.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE**(Reference 76)**

Under Section 302 of Executive Order 12873 on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention, each major Federal procuring agency, such as DOE, must designate an Agency Environmental Executive to assure compliance with the Order and to coordinate all

ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE (continued)

environmental programs in the areas of procurement and acquisition, standards and specification review, facilities management, waste prevention and recycling and logistics.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

(Reference 38)

A document required of Federal Agencies by NEPA for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and lists alternative actions. The report documents the information required to evaluate the environmental impact of a project.

(Reference 42)

A study prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act which evaluates and compares the environmental consequences of a proposed major action, such as the construction of a new facility, and other alternatives to that action. The conclusion of an environmental impact statement is usually a record of decision to select the preferred alternative.

(Reference 39)

A document required for Federal Agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and lists alternative actions. The statement documents the information required to evaluate the environmental impact of a project. Such a statement informs decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

(Reference 77)

A responsibility of each Federal agency to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE

(Reference 76)

Under Executive Order 12873 on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention, “environmentally preferable means products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE (continued)

that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance or disposal of the product or service.”

ENVIRONMENTALLY-SENSITIVE RESOURCE

(Reference 3)

A floodplain/wetland, habitat for a threatened or endangered species, refuge or flyway for migratory birds, historic property (see separately), sacred site where religious rites or ceremonies are performed, area inhabited by sacred animals or plants, area that includes a Wild and Scenic River designation, ecologically pristine area, or Native traditional subsistence use area.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)

(References 10, 26)

EPA hazardous waste experts who provide 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Offices and States during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances. ERT also provides hazardous site response training for all EPA employees.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

(Reference 38)

Clean up and restoration of sites contaminated with hazardous substances during past production or disposal activities.

(Reference 12)

Cleanup and restoration of sites contaminated with radioactive and/or hazardous substances during past production, accidental releases, or disposal activities.

(Reference 39)

Cleanup and restoration of sites contaminated with radioactive and/or hazardous substances during past DOE production activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM

(Reference 10)

Contractor teams that provide laboratory, analytical, and review services to all areas of the Superfund program.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION**(Reference 10)**

Regional divisions that often provide data validation and quality assurance/quality control functions.

EPA DESIGNATED ITEM**(Reference 79)**

An item that is or can be made with recovered materials and is listed by EPA in a procurement guideline.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage or disposal facility.

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The 12-digit number assigned to a facility by EPA upon notification of PCB waste activity under §761.205.

EPA REGION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

- Region I-Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
- Region II-New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Region III-Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
- Region IV-Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.
- Region V-Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.
- Region VI-New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.
- Region VII-Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.
- Region VIII-Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.

EPA REGION (continued)

- Region IX-California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Region X-Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

EPIDEMIOLOGY (Reference 42)

Study of the distribution and determinants of diseases and injuries in human populations.

EQUILIBRIUM (Reference 25)

A balanced condition for a particular reversible chemical reaction.

EQUIPMENT (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

(Reference 78)

Equipment means each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange or other connector, and any control devices or systems required by Subparts AA and BB (§264.1031).

EQUIVALENCY DEMONSTRATION (Reference 38)

For interim status facilities to show that closure satisfies all the requirements specified for permitted facilities in Part 264, even if the facility was otherwise subject to the interim status requirements.

EQUIVALENT METHOD (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any testing or analytical method approved by the Administrator under §§260.20 and 260.21.

EVACUATION (Reference 8)

Immediate and emergency actions undertaken to remove people from an affected area, typically following a classic emergency. Such actions are short in duration and continue until the immediate threat of exposure has subsided.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (Reference 38)

Loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing in the region.

EXCAVATION ZONE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

EXCEPTION REPORT**(Reference 15)**

A report that RCRA generators who transport hazardous waste off-site must submit to the Regional Administrator if they do not receive a copy of the manifest signed and dated by the owner or operator of the designated facility to which their waste was shipped within 45 days from the date on which the initial transporter accepted the waste.

EXCESS PROPERTY**(Reference 4)**

Property not needed to fulfill DOE current or foreseeable future requirements.

EXCESS REAL PROPERTY**(Reference 3)**

Real property that has been screened and determined to be no longer required for DOE's needs (also see Surplus Real Property.)

EXCLUDED MANUFACTURING PROCESS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A manufacturing process in which quantities of PCBs, as determined in accordance with the definition of inadvertently generated PCBs, calculated as defined, and from which releases to products, air, and water meet the requirements of items 1 through 5 of this definition, or the importation of products containing PCBs as unintentional impurities, which products meet the requirements of items 1 and 2 of this definition: (1) The concentration of inadvertently generated PCBs in products leaving any manufacturing site or imported into the United States must have an annual average of less than 25 ppm, with a 50 ppm maximum. (2) The concentration of inadvertently generated PCBs in the components of detergent bars leaving the manufacturing site or imported into the United States must be less than 5 ppm. (3) The release of inadvertently generated PCBs at the point at which emissions are vented to ambient air must be less than 10 ppm. (4) The amount of inadvertently generated PCBs added to water discharged from a manufacturing site must be less than 100 micrograms per resolvable gas chromatographic peak per liter of water discharged. (5) Disposal of any other process wastes above concentrations of 50 ppm. PCB must be in accordance with Subpart D of this part.

EXCLUDED PCB PRODUCTS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

PCB materials which appear at concentrations less than 50 ppm, including but not limited to: (1) Non-Aroclor inadvertently generated PCBs as a byproduct or impurity resulting from a chemical manufacturing process. (2) Products contaminated with Aroclor or other PCB materials from historic PCB uses (investment casting waxes are one example). (3) Recycled fluids and/or equipment contaminated during use involving the products described in items 1 and 2 of this definition (heat transfer and hydraulic fluids and equipment and other electrical equipment components and fluids are examples). (4) Used oils, provided that in the cases of items 1 through 4 of this definition: i) The products or source of the products containing 50 ppm concentration PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used before October 1, 1984; (ii) The products or source of the products containing 50 ppm concentrations PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used, i.e., pursuant to authority granted by EPA regulation, by exemption petition, by settlement agreement, or pursuant to other Agency-approved programs; (iii) The resulting PCB concentration (i.e., below 50 ppm) is not a result of dilution, or leaks and spills of PCBs in concentrations over 50 ppm.

EXCLUDED UST**(Reference 79)**

Certain types of USTs were exempted from the regulations by Congress when Subtitle I was written. Others were excluded from the scope of the federal UST regulation by EPA, even though they contain regulated substances.

EXFILTRATION**(Reference 25)**

The movement of indoor air out of the house.

**EXISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
FACILITY or EXISTING FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility has commenced construction if: (1) The owner or operator has obtained the Federal, State and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction; and either (2) (i) A continuous on-site, physical construction program has begun; or (ii) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

EXISTING PORTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

EXISTING TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A tank that is used for the storage or processing of used oil and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to the effective date of the authorized used oil program for the State in which the tank is located. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin installation of the tank and if either (1) A continuous on-site installation program has begun, or (2) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for installation of the tank to be completed within a reasonable time.

EXISTING TANK SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation has commenced on or before December 22, 1988. Installation is considered to have commenced if: the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if, either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or, the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction at the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

EXISTING TANK SYSTEM or EXISTING COMPONENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either: (1) a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun, or (2) the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION**(Reference 8)**

A removal action led by a Remedial Project Manager and carried out by remedial contractors who are either in the process of conducting or are scheduled to initiate a response activity. ERAs have been designed to address those situations at NPL sites which were previously performed as initial remedial measures (e.g., fences, drainage controls, alternative water supplies).

EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION (continued)**(Reference 10)**

Actions taken by the remedial program using removal program contract authorities. ERA's generally require an EE/CA and are designed to remove immediate threats discovered during a remedial investigation.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES**(Reference 26)**

After adoption of a final remedial action plan, if any remedial action is taken, or any enforcement action under Section 106 is taken, or if any settlement or consent decree under Sections 106 or 122 is entered into, and if such action, settlement, or decree differs in any significant respects from the final plan, the lead agency is required to publish an explanation of the significant differences and the reasons the changes were made.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or flame.

EXPORTING COUNTRY**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

Any designated OECD member country in §262.58(a)(1) from which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or has commenced.

EXPOSURE**(Reference 25)**

Human contact with a physical, chemical, or biological agent through dermal absorption, inhalation, or ingestion.

(Reference 11)

The general result of occupying an area where radiation is incident on the body or where airborne radioactive or hazardous materials are inhaled. The unit for exposure to X- or gamma radiation is the Roentgen (R).

EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT**(Reference 80)**

As defined in Section 9003(h)(10) of SWDA, the term means an assessment to determine the extent of exposure of, or potential for exposure of, individuals to petroleum from a release from an underground storage tank based on such factors as the nature and extent of contamination and the existence of or potential for pathways of human exposure (including ground or surface water contamination, air emissions, and food chain contamination), the size of the community within the likely pathways of exposure, and the comparison of

EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT (continued)

expected human exposure levels to the short-term and long-term health effects associated with identified contaminants and any available recommended exposure or tolerance limits for such contaminants. Such assessment shall not delay corrective action to abate immediate hazards or reduce exposure.

EXPOSURE PATHWAY**(Reference 25)**

The passage of a contaminant from the source of contamination, through the transport media, to the exposure point and receptor.

EXPOSURE POINT**(Reference 25)**

The point at which human contact with a contaminant occurs, such as a well.

EXTERNAL FLOATING ROOF**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the surface of the material managed in a tank with no fixed roof.

EXTERNAL RADIATION**(Reference 25)**

Radiation originating from a source outside the body, such as cosmic radiation. The source of external radiation can be either natural or man-made.

EXTRACTION PROCEDURE (EP) TOXICITY**(Reference 20)**

A waste for which the EP test extract contains a concentration of a specified contaminant above its regulatory threshold.

EXTRAMURAL COSTS**(Reference 8)**

CERCLA funds expended for services and equipment outside of EPA. In the Superfund removal program, these costs include, but are not limited to, cleanup contractor and consulting costs; support contractor costs; other Federal agency vendor and out-of-pocket costs; and costs for State and local assistance obtained through a procurement contract.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 355)**

Under EPA regulations under EPCRA Section 302, extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) are 366 CERCLA substances currently listed at 40 CFR 355. For emergency planning and notification purposes, these substances are listed because of their acute toxic properties.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (continued)

Facilities at which extremely hazardous substances are present at levels in excess of their threshold planning quantities must notify the State Emergency Response Commission (or appropriate tribal entity) that they are subject to emergency planning requirements. In addition, facilities where extremely hazardous substances are present in excess of their threshold planning quantities must notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (or appropriate tribal entity) in the event a release of an EHS occurs.

F

FACILITIES

(Reference 69)

Buildings and other structures, their functional systems and equipment, and other fixed systems and equipment installed therein; outside plant, including site development features such as landscaping, roads, walks, and parking areas; outside lighting and communication systems; central utility plants; utilities supply and distribution systems; and other physical plant features.

FACILITIES INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FIMS)

(Reference 3)

An interactive complex-wide database operated by FM-20 for providing easy access to information on DOE-owned, DOE-leased, GSA-assigned, and Contractor-leased land, buildings, trailers, structures, and facilities.

FACILITY

[CERCLA §101(9)]

A) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(1) All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

FACILITY (continued)

(2) For the purpose of implementing corrective action under §264.101, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under RCRA Section 3008(h).

(Reference 12)

Any building, structure, system, process, equipment, or activity that fulfills a specific purpose on a site.

(EPCRA/40 CFR 372)

For toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting under EPCRA Section 313, facility means all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with such person). A facility may contain more than one establishment.

(Reference 7)

A facility is defined in Section 329(4) of EPCRA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on a contiguous or adjacent sites that are owned or operated by the same person. Under Section 304, the EPCRA definition of a facility also includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. In contrast, a facility is defined in Section 101(9) of CERCLA to include any building, structure, installation, pipe or pipeline, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft.

(Reference 11)

The physical complex of buildings and equipment within a site.

(Proposed RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(Reference 59)

The definition under proposed Subpart S includes all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator of a TSDF. EPA has interpreted the terms “contiguous lands” and “contiguous property” to include lands separated only by a public right-of-way, such as a road or power line right-of-way. For Federal facilities, EPA has interpreted these terms to mean all contiguous lands under the control of the Federal agency having administrative responsibility for the permitted or interim status facility.

FACILITY or ACTIVITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any HWM facility or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the RCRA program.

FACILITY MAILING LIST**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The mailing list for a facility maintained by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 124.10 (c) (1)(ix).

FACILITY NOTIFICATION**(Reference 17)**

Notice to EPA under CERCLA 103(c) of certain facilities where hazardous substances are or have been stored, treated, or disposed of. To provide a facility notification, you must complete and submit an EPA form identifying the facility; the amount and type of hazardous substance to be found there; and any known, suspected, or likely releases of such substances from the facility. Unless exempted (e.g., hazardous waste management facilities with permits or interim status under RCRA), you must file notice if you (1) presently own/operate such a facility; (2) owned/operated such a facility at the time of disposal; or (3) accepted hazardous substances for transport and selected such a facility for treatment, storage, or disposal. Note that giving facility notification is different from reporting a specific release.

FACTOR**(Reference 34)**

The basic element of site assessment requiring data collection and evaluation for scoring purposes.

FACTOR CATEGORY**(Reference 34)**

A set of related factors. Each pathway consists of three factor categories: likelihood of release or exposure, targets, and waste characteristics.

FACT SHEET**(Reference 25)**

A document prepared and distributed by EPA to inform the public of Superfund site or program activities.

FARM TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. "Farm" includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

FAULT**(Reference 15)**

A break in the earth's crust along which a measurable amount of movement has taken place.

FEASIBILITY STUDY**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the remedial investigation (RI), using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

(Reference 10)

A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The feasibility study emphasizes data analysis, implementability of alternatives, and cost analyses, as well as compliance with mandates to protect human health and the environment and attain regulatory standards of other laws. The FS is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the RI, using data gathered during the RI.

FEDERAL AGENCY**(RCRA §1004)****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, any independent agency or establishment of the Federal Government including any Government corporation, and the Government Printing Office.

FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT (FFA)**(Reference 54)**

An administrative tool used by EPA (or authorized state) to dictate federal requirements (such as CERCLA or RCRA). One example would be an agreement to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study via a CERCLA Section 120 Interagency Agreement/Federal Facility Agreement.

FEDERAL FACILITY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT (FFCA)**(Reference 54)**

EPA or the authorized state and DOE typically enter into a FFCA to conduct RCRA corrective action; however, permitting authority or enforcement orders may be used.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL
CHALLENGE PROGRAM****(Reference 5)**

A program to be established by the EPA Administrator under E.O. 12586 to recognize outstanding environmental management performance in Federal agencies and facilities. The program is to challenge Federal agencies to agree to a code of environmental principles to be developed by EPA, in cooperation with other agencies, that emphasizes pollution prevention, sustainable development, and state-of-the-art environmental management programs. The program also is to include a component for Federal agencies and facilities to submit applications to EPA for recognition as Model Installations.

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT**(Reference 15)**

A federal act which allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban or regulate hazardous materials produced for use by consumers. Under the act, the commission has labeling authority over consumer products that are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritant or radioactive.

**FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND
RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)****(Reference 15)**

A federal act which provides regulatory authority for registration and use of pesticides and similar products intended to kill or control insects, rodents, weeds and other living organisms.

FEDERALLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS**(42 USC 6939e)**

A facility that is owned and operated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government treating wastewater, a majority of which is domestic sewage, prior to discharge in accordance with a permit issued under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE**[CERCLA §101(10)]**

“Federally permitted release” means (A) discharges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), (B) discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed and made part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under Section 402 of the FWPCA and subject to a condition of such permit charges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the FWPCA, (C) continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under Section 402 of the FWPCA, which are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems, (D) discharges in compliance with a legally enforceable permit under Section 404 of the FWPCA, (E) releases

FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE (continued)

in compliance with a legally enforceable final permit issued pursuant to Section 3005(a) through (d) of RCRA from a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility when such permit specifically identifies the hazardous substances and makes such substances subject to a standard of practice, control procedure or bioassay limitation or condition, or other control on the hazardous substances in such releases, (F) any release in compliance with a legally enforceable permit issued under Section 102 or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, (G) any injection of fluids authorized under Federal underground injection control programs or State programs submitted for Federal approval (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator) pursuant to Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, (H) any emission into the air subject to a permit or control regulation under Section 111, Section 112, Title I Part C, Title I Part D, or State implementation plans submitted in accordance with Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (and not disapproved by the EPA Administrator), including any schedule or waiver granted, promulgated, or approved under these sections, (I) any injection of fluids or other materials authorized under applicable State law (i) for the purpose of stimulating or treating wells for the production of crude oil, natural gas, or water, (ii) for the purpose of secondary, tertiary, or other enhanced recovery of crude oil or natural gas, or (iii) which are brought to the surface in conjunction with the production of crude oil or natural gas and which are reinjected, (J) the introduction of any pollutant into a publicly owned treatment works when such pollutant is specified in and in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards of Section 307(b) or (c) of the FWPCA and enforceable requirements in a pretreatment program submitted by a State or municipality for Federal approval under Section 402 of such Act, and (K) any release of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as those terms are defined in the AEA of 1954, in compliance with a legally enforceable license, permit, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the AEA of 1954.

(Reference 81)

The general assumption underlying the exemptions from reporting requirements for federally permitted releases is that such releases have been evaluated through the permit process and are not considered to be harmful to human health and the environment.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (FRERP)

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The interagency agreement for coordinating the response of various agencies, under a variety of statutes, to a large radiological accident. The Lead Federal Agency (LFA), defined by the FRERP, activates the FRERP for any peacetime radiological emergency which, based upon its professional judgment, is expected to have a significant radiological effect within the United States, its territories, possessions, or territorial waters and that could require a response by several federal agencies.

FEDERAL REGISTER (FR)**(Reference 10)**

Each federal working day, the Government Printing Office publishes current Presidential proclamations and Executive Orders, Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect, proposed agency rules, and documents that are required by statute to be published in the Federal Register.

FIBER RELEASE EPISODE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM resulting in visible emission.

FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM (FIT)**(Reference 10)**

Contracts that provide support for pre-remedial activities, often by conducting preliminary assessments (PAs) and site investigations (SIs).

FIELD SAMPLING PLAN**(Reference 54)**

Under CERCLA, a plan included in the Sampling and Analysis Plan for taking field samples.

FINAL AUTHORIZATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Approval by EPA of a State program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(b) of RCRA and the applicable requirements of Part 271, Subpart A.

FINAL CLOSURE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities under Parts 264 and 265 of this chapter are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions in §262.34.

FINAL STATUS**(Reference 15)**

Refers to the status of a permit held by owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities. Under final status, owners and operators are allowed to operate their facilities until the permit is renewed, reviewed or revoked.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE**(Reference 15)**

One of the financial requirements with which non-governmental owners and operators must comply under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 Subpart H. Financial assurance requires owners/operators to prepare written cost estimates for closing their facilities and to

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE (continued)

demonstrate the ability to pay those costs. States and the federal government are exempt from financial assurance requirements.

FINANCIAL REPORTING YEAR**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

The latest consecutive twelve-month period for which any of the following reports used to support a financial test is prepared: a 10-K report submitted to the SEC; an annual report of tangible net worth submitted to Dunn and Bradstreet; or annual reports submitted to the Energy Information Administration or the Rural Electrification Administration. "Financial reporting year" may thus comprise a fiscal or a calendar year period.

FIRST ATTEMPT AT REPAIR**(RCRA/264.1031)**

To take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

FIRST FEDERAL OFFICIAL**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site.

FISCAL YEAR**(Reference 10)**

For the U.S. government, begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. For example, FY88 began on October 1, 1988 and ended on September 30, 1989.

FISHERY**(Reference 34)**

An area of a surface water body from which food chain organisms are taken or could be taken for human consumption on a subsistence, sporting, or commercial basis. Food chain organisms include fish, shellfish, crustaceans, amphibians, and amphibious reptiles.

FISSION**(Reference 11)**

The splitting of a heavy nucleus into two lighter nuclei (nuclides of lighter elements), accompanied by the release of a relatively large amount of energy and generally one or more neutrons. Fission can occur spontaneously; but usually, it is caused by nuclear absorption of gamma rays, neutrons, or other particles.

FISSION PRODUCTS**(Reference 11)**

The lighter nuclides formed by the fission of heavy elements. The term also refers to the nuclides formed by the fission fragments' radiative decay.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN**(Reference 42)**

U.S. Department of Energy, Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five Year Plan. DOE's yearly budget planning process and action plans for its activities in waste management and environmental restoration.

FIXED ROOF**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the material managed in the unit.

FLAME ZONE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.

FLANGES**(Reference 38)**

Part of ancillary equipment used in tank systems.

FLOATING MEMBRANE COVER**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A cover consisting of a synthetic flexible membrane material that rests upon and is supported by the hazardous waste being managed in a surface impoundment.

FLOATING ROOF**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the material being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.

FLOODPLAIN**(Reference 15)**

The flat areas adjacent to stream channels and covered by water during periods of flooding.

FLOORING FELT**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is made of paper felt intended for use as an underlayer for floor coverings, or to be bonded to the underside of vinyl sheet flooring.

FLOW INDICATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream.

FLOW-THROUGH PROCESS TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

FLUORESCENT LIGHT BALLAST**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A device that electrically controls fluorescent light fixtures and that includes a capacitor containing 0.1 kg or less of dielectric.

FOOD-CHAIN CROPS**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

FORBIDDEN EXPLOSIVES**(Reference 51)**

One of ten categories of explosives expressly forbidden from transportation under Department of Transportation regulations, 49 CFR 173.51. These include explosive compounds which ignite spontaneously, new explosive compounds, explosive mixtures containing ammonium salt and a chlorate, explosive metals containing an acidic metal salt and a chlorate, leaking packages of explosives, nitroglycerin, loaded firearms, certain fireworks, and toy torpedoes.

FORM R**(Reference 13)**

Required form for toxic chemical release inventory reporting under EPCRA Section 313.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM**(Reference 3)**

A program to clean up privately owned facilities that were contaminated as a result of past nuclear weapons research and production. Many of these facilities did work for the Manhattan Project.

FOSSIL FUELS**(Reference 15)**

Fuel products formed naturally in the environment, including coal, oil, and natural gas.

FRACTIONATION OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

FREEBOARD**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein.

FREE LIQUIDS**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

FREE PRODUCT**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A regulated substance that is present as a non-aqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

FRENCH DRAIN**(Reference 42)**

A system of trenches excavated to a depth below the water table with the possible placement of a collection pipe in the bottom of the trench. Drains are generally used either to lower the water table beneath a contamination source or to collect groundwater from an up gradient source in order to prevent leachate from reaching uncontaminated wells or surface water.

FRIABLE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

When referring to material in a school building, means the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

FRIABLE ASBESTOS MATERIAL**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763 section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.

FULLTIME EQUIVALENT**(Reference 10)**

Represents that level of effort or labor for one person for one year.

FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT COMPONENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component.

FUNCTIONAL SPACE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including crawl spaces or the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above), such as classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallway(s) designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.

FUND or TRUST FUND**[CERCLA §101(11)]**

The Hazardous Substance Response Fund established by Section 221 of this Act or, in the case of a hazardous waste disposal facility for which liability has been transferred under Section 107(k) of this Act, the Post-closure Liability Fund established by Section 232 of this Act.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The Hazardous Substance Superfund established by Section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

FUTURE LIABILITY**(Reference 25)**

Refers to potentially responsible parties' obligations to pay for additional response activities beyond those specified in the Record of Decision or consent decree.

G

GAMMA EMITTER

(Reference 3)

An emitter of gamma rays. Gamma rays are waves of electromagnetic energy that travel at the speed of light and are very penetrating. Thick walls of concrete or lead are required for shielding against gamma radiation. Gamma radiation is extremely biologically harmful because of its ability to penetrate deep within the body from an external source.

GAMMA RADIATION

(Reference 25)

A form of electromagnetic, high-energy radiation emitted from a nucleus. Gamma rays are essentially the same as x-rays and require heavy shieldings, such as concrete or steel, to be stopped.

(Reference 11)

Electromagnetic radiation of extremely short wavelength similar to X-rays. Gamma radiation is highly penetrating. Therefore, gamma-emitting nuclides are a hazard both when ingested or inhaled and when external to the body. Heavy materials such as lead (or massive amounts of lighter materials) are effective shields for protection from gamma radiation.

GAS CHROMATOGRAPH/MASS SPECTROMETER

(Reference 25)

A highly sophisticated instrument that identifies the molecular composition and concentrations of the various chemicals in water and soil samples.

GATHERING LINES

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

[40 CFR 191.02(o)]

The total terrestrial, atmospheric, and aquatic environments outside sites within which any activity, operation, or process associated with the management and storage of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste is conducted.

GENERAL NOTICE LETTER**(Reference 25)**

A letter, issued by EPA, advising potentially responsible parties of their potential liability at a Superfund site.

GENERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Part 261 of this chapter or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any person, by site location, whose act, or process produces “hazardous waste” identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

GENERATOR OF PCB WASTE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person whose act or process produces PCBs that are regulated for disposal under Subpart D of this part, or whose act first causes PCBs or PCB Items to become subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part, or who has physical control over the PCBs when a decision is made that the use of the PCBs has been terminated and therefore is subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part. Unless another provision of this part specifically requires a site-specific meaning, “generator of PCB waste” includes all of the sites of PCB waste generation owned or operated by the person who generates PCB waste.

GENERATOR-SPECIFIC POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM**(Reference 12)**

Programs for identifying, evaluating, and implementing process and equipment modifications to achieve actual reductions in waste generation and pollutant release.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE MODELING SYSTEM**(Reference 34)**

Population database maintained by EPA's Office of Toxic Substances; provides residential populations in specified distance rings around a point location.

GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A system which is intended to be used for, or may be used for, the disposal of radioactive wastes in excavated geologic media. A geologic repository includes: (1) The geologic repository operations area, and (2) the portion of the geologic setting that provides isolation of the radioactive waste.

GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY OPERATIONS AREA**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A high-level radioactive waste facility that is part of a geologic repository, including both surface and subsurface areas, where waste handling activities are conducted.

GEOLOGIC SETTING**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical systems of the region in which a geologic repository operations area is or may be located.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any executive department, commission, independent establishment, or corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States; or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

GRADED APPROACH**(10 CFR 830)**

A process by which the level of analysis, documentation, and actions necessary to comply with a requirement are commensurate with:

- (1) The relative importance to safety, safeguards, and security;
- (2) The magnitude of any hazard involved;
- (3) The life cycle stage of a facility;
- (4) The programmatic mission of a facility;
- (5) The particular characteristics of a facility; and
- (6) Any other relevant factor.

GRAIN SIZE**(Reference 25)**

Size of a soil particle; basis for soil textural classes.

GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**(Reference 10)**

Made up of the following four branches: Grants Operations Branch; Grants Information and Analysis Branch, which handles Interagency Agreements and the Asbestos-in-Schools Grants; Compliance Branch, which manages environmental and suspension activities for both grants and contracts; and Grants Policies and Procedures Branch, which oversees the regulations, policies, and procedures for EPA assistance agreements.

GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH**(Reference 10)**

As part of the Grants Administration Division, awards EPA Headquarters grants and research and development grants to the public.

GRIZZLY SCREEN**(Reference 25)**

Screen made of heavy fixed bars, used to remove oversized stones, stumps, etc.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

The value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle.

GROUND WATER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)****[40 CFR 191.12(h)]**

Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

[CERCLA §101(12)]

Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

(10 CFR 60.2)

All water which occurs below the land surface.

(Reference 25)

Subsurface water that is in the pore spaces of soil and geologic units.

GROUT**(Reference 38)**

A cement-like substance used to solidify and immobilize liquid low-level radioactive waste for disposal or to stabilize disposal trenches.

GUARANTOR**[CERCLA 101(13)]**

Any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under this Act.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS**(Reference 15)**

Documents issued by EPA [and DOE] mainly to elaborate and provide direction on the implementation of regulations.

GUNNITE**(Reference 38)**

Type of liner.

H**HALF-LIFE****(Reference 25)**

The length of time in which any radioactive substance will lose one-half its radioactivity. The half-life may vary in length from a fraction of a second to thousands of years.

(Reference 11)

The time required for half of the original nuclei in a sample of an isotope to decay. Half-lives of radioactive nuclides vary from <10 seconds to >10¹⁰ years.

HALF-LIFE, RADIOACTIVE**(Reference 11)**

The time in which half the atoms of a particular radioactive substance disintegrate to another nuclear form. Each radionuclide has a unique half-life, and measured half-lives vary from millionths of a second to billions of years.

HALL AMENDMENT**(Reference 4)**

This allows DOE to lease its temporarily not needed acquired property at closing or reconfigured weapons production facilities. The Hall Amendment, Section 3145 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1994, amended Section 646 of the DOE Organization Act.

HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OR HOCs**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond which are listed under appendix III to this part.

HAMMER PROVISION**(Reference 15)**

A statutory requirement that goes into effect automatically if EPA fails to issue regulations by certain dates specified in the statute.

HAZARD-PIPING**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP)**(40 CFR 63.2)**

A hazardous air pollutant is any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. There are currently 189 hazardous air pollutants. (Radionuclides are classified as a HAP.)

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS**(Reference 10)**

Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) that Congress passed in 1984. HSWA added the land disposal restrictions, minimum technology requirements, and expanded corrective action authorities to the RCRA statute.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL**(Reference 14)**

Hazardous chemicals are found in the workplace, and under OSHA. Their use may be regulated, or worker protection standards may apply. Under 29 CFR 1910, subpart Z, “hazardous chemicals” are defined as “any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard.” Physical hazards include combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammables, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, and reactives. A health hazard is any chemical for which there is good evidence that acute or chronic health effects occurs in exposed employees. Hazardous chemicals include carcinogens; toxic or highly toxic agents; reproductive toxins; irritants; corrosives; sensitizers; hepatotoxins; nephrotoxins; agents that act on the hematopoietic system; and agents that damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard requires manufacturers and importers to evaluate the hazards associated with chemicals and communicate this information to users of these chemicals. This communication takes two forms. First, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) is supplied with each chemical manufactured or imported. Second, the familiar four-color diamond label with special warnings for health (blue), fire (red), reactivity (yellow), and cancer (white) hazards is placed on the hazardous chemical container. Under the OSHA regulations, hazardous chemicals are regulated in the workplace either through the setting of permissible exposure limits (PELs); threshold limit values (TLVs); or through requirements for worker training, safe work practices, labeling, ventilation, proper storage, or worker protective equipment.

(EPCRA/40 CFR 370)

Under EPCRA Sections 311 and 312, chemicals and mixtures for which an MSDS would be required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200 except

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL (continued)

for: (a) any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; (b) any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions; (c) any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public; (d) any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual; or (e) any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer (40 CFR 370). Facilities at which any hazardous chemical is present in an amount equal to or greater than 10,000 pounds and at which any extremely hazardous substance is present in an amount equal to or greater than 10,000 pounds must submit information to the Local Emergency Planning Committee, the State Emergency Response Commission, and the local fire department.

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT(S)

(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)

Those constituents listed in appendix VIII to Part 261 of this chapter.

(Reference 34)

Hazardous substance.

HAZARDOUS DEBRIS

(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)

Debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of this chapter, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of Part 261 of this chapter.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

(Reference 14)

The term “hazardous material” has been defined under Sect. 1802 of HMTA as “a substance or material in a quantity and form which may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when transported in commerce.” Transport of hazardous materials requires shipping papers, descriptions of the materials, manifests for hazardous materials that are also RCRA hazardous wastes, shipper's certification, marking, placarding, and proper packaging. Special requirements apply for transportation by rail (49 CFR 174), aircraft (49 CFR 175), vessel (49 CFR 176), and public highway (49 CFR 177). There are also specifications for shipping containers (49 CFR 178), tank cars (49 CFR 179), and maintenance of shipping packaging (49 CFR 180). OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart H, detail how hazardous materials should be stored after they are transported.

A Hazardous Materials Table that has more than 16,000 entries is found at 49 CFR 172.101. The Table includes explosives, oxidizing materials, corrosives, flammables, gases, poisons, radioactive substances, and agents capable of causing disease. Requirements for labeling, xxxxx

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (continued)

packaging, and shipping are given in the Table. An appendix to 49 CFR 172.101 lists reportable quantities (RQs) for those hazardous materials that are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

(Reference 11)

A substance or material that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and that has been so designated.

HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION (HSCD)

(Reference 10)

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSCD is made up of five subordinate units: Remedial Planning Staff, Site Policy and Guidance Branch, Remedial Planning and Response Branch, Design and Construction Management Branch, and State and Local Coordination Branch. This Division also includes the Fund-lead Regional Coordinators.

HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION (HSED)

(Reference 10)

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), HSED is made up of four subordinate units: Site Assessment Branch, Analytical Operations Branch, Hazard Ranking and Listing Branch, and Toxics Integration Branch.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

[CERCLA §101(14)]

(Reference 19)

The term “hazardous substance” means (A) any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of this Act, (C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the SWDA has been suspended by Act of Congress), (D) any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA, (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Sub-paragraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (continued)

(Reference 10)

Section 101(14) of CERCLA, as amended, defines “hazardous substance” chiefly by reference to other environmental statutes, such as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, FWPCA, Clean Air Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act. The term excludes petroleum, crude oil or any fraction thereof, natural gas, natural gas liquids, or synthetic gas usable for fuel. Under the Act, OERR also may include other substances that it specifically designates as “hazardous.” pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the CAA; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of EPA has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of TSCA.

(Reference 14)

A hazardous substance is any substance that when released to the environment in an uncontrolled or unpermitted fashion becomes subject to the reporting and possibly response provisions of the CWA and CERCLA.

Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA requires the designation of “hazardous substances” that when discharged into or upon navigable waters of the United States are subject to certain reporting and response requirements. These hazardous substances and their corresponding RQs are listed at 40 CFR 117.3. An RQ is a threshold quantity such that when a release of a hazardous substance equals or exceeds the RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center in Washington, DC.

Section 101(4) of CERCLA expands the universe of hazardous substances and has its own reporting and response requirements when a release to any environmental medium exceeds an RQ. CERCLA defines a hazardous substance as: any substance designated under Sect. 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated as hazardous pursuant to Sect. 102 of CERCLA; any listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous waste; any toxic pollutant listed under Sect. 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Sect. 112 of the CAA; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture subject to Sect. 7 of TSCA.

A list of CERCLA hazardous substances and corresponding RQs is found in 40 CFR 302.4. All CWA Sect. 311 hazardous substances are also CERCLA hazardous substances, but not vice versa (the 40 CFR 302.4 list is larger than the 40 CFR 117.3 list). RQs under the two lists are supposed to be equivalent.

(Reference 81)

Hazardous substances are (1) any elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, or substances specially designated by EPA under Sect. 311 of the CWA (40 CFR 116.4) or under Sect. 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4); (2) any toxic pollutants listed under Sect. 307(a) of the CWA; (3) any hazardous substances regulated under Sect. 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; (4) any listed

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (continued)

or characteristic RCRA hazardous wastes; (5) any hazardous air pollutants listed under Sect. 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA); or (6) any imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures regulated under Sect. 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

EPCRA also establishes emergency reporting requirements for “extremely hazardous substances” (40 CFR 355, Appendix A). The list of extremely hazardous substances is the same list of substances published in Appendix A of the November 1985 “Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program Interim Guidance.” All of these substances are also CWA and CERCLA “hazardous” substances.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 302.4)

Chemicals regulated under CERCLA.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE or HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

(DOE 5000.3A)

Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that satisfies the regulatory definition provided in 40 CFR Part 300. Oil is excluded from this definition.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE UST SYSTEM

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

An underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle (C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

(RCRA §1004)

(RCRA/40 CFR 261.3)

(References 8, 11)

A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic may: (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

(Reference 51)

A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic may (a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the

HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)

environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Note that RCRA defines hazardous wastes in terms of properties of a solid waste. Therefore, if a waste is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.3).

(10 CFR 61.2)

Those wastes designated as hazardous by EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.

(Reference 14)

A hazardous waste is a solid waste that must be treated, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable requirements under Subtitle C of RCRA.

Section 1004(5) of RCRA defines “hazardous waste” as “a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.” “Solid wastes” include garbage, refuse, sludge from waste or water treatment plants or air pollution control facilities, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or gaseous material from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and community activities. Solid wastes do not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage; irrigation return flows; industrial discharges permitted under Sect. 402 of the CWA; or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 [AEA, Sect. 1004(5)]. In the implementing regulations for RCRA at 40 CFR 261, subpart C, characteristics of hazardous wastes are identified as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. Over 400 hazardous wastes are listed at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D. These wastes are divided into three categories: hazardous wastes from non-specific sources (40 CFR 261.32); hazardous wastes from specific sources (40 CFR 261.32); and discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues (40 CFR 261.33).

All RCRA Subtitle C hazardous wastes are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

(Reference 88)

The RCRA regulatory framework identifies those solid wastes that must be managed as hazardous wastes. A solid waste is hazardous if it is not excluded from the hazardous waste regulations, and (1) it is listed in one of three lists developed by EPA and contained in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 261.31-33 (a listed waste) or (2) it exhibits one or more of four characteristics identified at 40 CFR 261.21-24--“ignitability,” “corrosivity,” “reactivity,” and “toxicity” (a characteristic waste).

HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)

(Reference 112)

In order for a waste to be hazardous waste, it must first meet the definition of a solid waste. A solid waste is any material that is discarded by being abandoned (disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated or treated prior to disposal or incineration), recycled (or accumulated, treated, or stored prior to recycling), or considered inherently waste-like as defined in 40 CFR 261.2(d). Furthermore, to be a hazardous waste a solid waste must: (1) exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified under 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24 (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or (2) be listed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33 or (3) be a mixture that contains a nonhazardous solid waste and a listed or characteristic hazardous waste [40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iii)&(iv)].

(Reference 12)

The statutory definition found in section 1004(5) of RCRA (42 USCA 6903) is: a solid waste, or combination of wastes, that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses, or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Criteria for identification and listing of hazardous wastes are found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261.

HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSTITUENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A constituent that caused the Administrator to list the hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D, of this chapter, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of §261.24 of this chapter.

(Reference 14)

A hazardous waste constituent is the specific substance in a hazardous waste that makes it hazardous and, therefore, subject to regulation under Subtitle C of RCRA.

The term “hazardous waste constituent” is defined at 40 CFR Part 260.10 as “a constituent that caused the [EPA] Administrator to list the hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D, of this chapter, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of Part 261.24 of this chapter.” However, the presence of a hazardous constituent in a waste does not automatically make it a “hazardous waste” subject to RCRA. Hazardous constituents are listed in Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261. Under Part 264, Subpart F, groundwater monitoring is required for hazardous constituents listed in Appendix IX to 40 CFR 261 to detect releases from land-based units.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

(RCRA §1004)

The act or process of producing hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION RULE (HWIR)**(Reference 44)**

Under its proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, EPA has proposed risk-based exit-levels that would allow low-risk “derived-from,” “mixture rule,” and “contained-in” wastes to be exempt from regulation as hazardous wastes under RCRA Subtitle C.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**(RCRA §1004)**

The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (for example, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT SHUTDOWN (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit for less than 24 hours is not a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not hazardous waste management unit shutdowns.

HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (HAZWOPER)

(Reference 19)

Regulations established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to govern the health and safety of employees engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response. The regulations are found in 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS)

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The method used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage.

(DOE 5480.14)

The methodology used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of inactive hazardous waste facilities to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage (see Appendix A, 40 CFR 300).

(Reference 82)

A simple scoring system EPA uses to evaluate relative threats to public health and the environment posed by uncontrolled releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. The HRS uses information obtained from the initial, limited investigations conducted at a site the Preliminary Assessment (PA) and the Site Inspection (SI). EPA uses the HRS to assign each site a score ranging from 0 to 100 based on the likelihood that contaminants have been or will be released from the site, the physical and toxicological characteristics of the contaminants present at the site, and the human population or sensitive environments actually or potentially exposed to a release from the site. Sites scoring at least 28.50 are eligible for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL), which designates these sites representing the highest priority for further investigation and public cleanup under CERCLA.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

(Reference 54)

A risk assessment conducted under CERCLA and RCRA using exposure assumptions to reflect a reasonable worst case scenario.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP)

(Reference 19)

A site plan, required by the HAZWOPER regulations and prepared and followed by any employer whose workers engage in hazardous waste operations, which addresses the safety and health hazards of each phase of site operation and includes the requirements and procedures for employee protection. Guidelines for a HASP can be found in the DOE limited standard DOEEM-STD-5503-94.

HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDY**(TSCA §3)**

Any study of any effect of a chemical substance or mixture on health or the environment or on both, including underlying data and epidemiological studies, studies of occupational exposure to a chemical substance or mixture, toxicological, clinical, and ecological studies of a chemical substance or mixture, and any test performed pursuant to this Act.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT**(Reference 25)**

A study, required by CERCLA and performed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), that determines the potential risks to human health posed by a site.

(Reference 83)

The ATSDR is required by CERCLA to conduct a health assessment for every site proposed to be included on the NPL. ATSDR regulations (42 CFR 90.2) define a health assessment as “the evaluation of data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment in order to assess any current or future impact on public health, develop health advisories or other recommendations, and identify studies or actions needed to evaluate and mitigate or prevent human health effects.”

The ATSDR's health assessments are not the same as EPA's risk assessments performed as part of the CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at NPL sites. A health assessment is generally a qualitative description or statement of the public health impacts of a site. A risk assessment is a more quantitative assessment containing a numerical estimate of the likelihood that the contaminant exposures at a site will result in specific undesirable consequences.

HEALTH EFFECTS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**(Reference 67)**

Summary tables that can be used as a source of toxicity values. However, the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is the preferred source.

HEAT EXCHANGE COEFFICIENT**(Reference 25)**

Represents the transfer of heat between two materials or substances.

HEATING OIL**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4-heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

HEAVY METAL**(40 CFR 191.12)**

All uranium, plutonium, or thorium placed into a nuclear reactor.

HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT**(Reference 25)**

The constant for the partitioning of a pollutant between the vapor and water phases.

HIGH-CONCENTRATION PCBs**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

PCBs that contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs, or those materials which EPA requires to be assumed to contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs in the absence of testing.

HIGH-CONTACT INDUSTRIAL SURFACE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Surface in an industrial setting which is repeatedly touched, often for relatively long periods of time. Manned machinery and control panels are examples of high-contact industrial surfaces. High-contact industrial surfaces are generally of impervious solid material. Examples of low-contact industrial surfaces include ceilings, walls, floors, roofs, roadways and sidewalks in the industrial area, utility poles, unmanned machinery, concrete pads beneath electrical equipment, curbing, exterior structural building components, indoor vaults, and pipes.

HIGH-CONTACT RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SURFACE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

A surface in a residential/commercial area which is repeatedly touched, often for relatively long periods of time. Doors, wall areas below 6 feet in height, uncovered flooring, windowsills, fencing, banisters, stairs, automobiles, and children's play areas such as outdoor patios and sidewalks are examples of high-contact residential/commercial surfaces. Examples of low-contact residential/commercial surfaces include interior ceilings, interior wall areas above 6 feet in height, roofs, asphalt roadways, concrete roadways, wooden utility poles, unmanned machinery, concrete pads beneath electrical equipment, curbing, exterior structural building components (e.g., aluminum/vinyl siding, cinder block, asphalt tiles), and pipes.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR FILTER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3 μm in diameter or larger.

HIGH-GRADE ELECTRICAL PAPER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper and consisting of asbestos fibers and high-temperature resistant organic binders and used in or with electrical devices for purposes of insulation or protection. Major applications of this product include insulation for high-temperature, low voltage applications such as in motors, generators, transformers, switch gears, and other heavy electrical apparatus.

HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

(1) Irradiated reactor fuel, (2) liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel, and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.

HIGH-LEVEL WASTE**(Reference 11)**

The highly radioactive waste material that results from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.

(Reference 39)

The highly radioactive waste material that results from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid waste derived from the liquid, that contains a combination of transuranic waste and fission products in concentrations high enough to require permanent isolation. It also includes other highly radioactive material that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, consistent with existing law, determines to require permanent isolation.

HIGH LEVEL WASTE (HLW) FACILITY**(10 CFR 60.2)**

A facility subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to Sections 202(3) and 202(4) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1244).

HISTORIC PROPERTY**(Reference 3)**

A building, structure, or site that is already on or is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological sites and resources can be included.

HOLDER**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.200)**

Is a person who upon the effective date of this regulation or in the future, maintains indicia of ownership [as defined in § 280.200(c)] primarily to protect a security interest [as defined in § 280.200(f)(1)] in a petroleum UST or UST system or facility or property on which a petroleum UST or UST system is located. A holder includes the initial holder (such as a loan

HOLDER (continued)

originator); any subsequent holder (such as a successor-in-interest or subsequent purchaser of the security interest. On the secondary market); a guarantor of an obligation, surety, or any other person who holds ownership indicia primarily to protect a security interest; or a receiver or other person who acts on behalf or for the benefit of a holder.

HOLDING TIME**(Reference 11)**

The maximum amount of time that a sample can be held before analysis begins.

HOMOGENEOUS AREA**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

An area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

HOST ROCK**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The geologic medium in which the waste is emplaced.

HOT SPOTS**(Reference 1)**

Zones where contaminants are present at much higher concentrations than surrounding areas.

(Reference 11)

Areas of radioactive contamination of higher than average concentration.

HOT WELL**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser serving a vacuum-jet or steam-jet ejector.

HOUSEHOLD “DO-IT-YOURSELF” USED OIL**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal vehicles.

**HOUSEHOLD “DO-IT-YOURSELF” USED OIL
GENERATOR****(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

An individual who generates household “do-it-yourself” used oil.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE**(Reference 51)**

Any material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunk-houses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas).

HUMIDITY GRADIENT**(Reference 25)**

The rate of decrease of the amount of water vapor in air with distance usually in the direction in which it decreases most rapidly.

HURDLE RATE**(Reference 74)**

In Internal Rate of Return calculations, the minimum rate of return that a project must generate in order to be considered worthy of investment. Federal facilities usually use the discount rate determined by the Office of Management and Budget as the hurdle rate. Projects that provide a rate of return below this rate will not be pursued.

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY**(Reference 25)**

A coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which water can move through a permeable medium.

HYDRAULIC GRADIENT**(Reference 25)**

The change in total head with a change in distance in a given direction; the direction is that which yields a maximum rate of decrease in head.

HYDRAULIC LIFT TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any soil or rock unit or zone which by virtue of its porosity or permeability, or lack thereof, has a distinct influence on the storage or movement of groundwater.

HYDROLOGY**(Reference 26)**

The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

HYDROLYSIS**(Reference 25)**

The degradation of a contaminant by chemical reactions involving water or an aqueous solution.

HYDROPHOBIC CONTAMINANTS**(Reference 25)**

Compounds that do not have a strong affinity for water.

I**IGNITABILITY****(Reference 20)**

[A characteristic of] a waste with a flash point lower than 140°F.

IGNITABLE COMPRESSED GAS**(Reference 51)**

According to 40 CFR 261.21 (a)(3), an ignitable compressed gas is defined at 49 CFR 173.300 and determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under §§ 260.20 and 260-21. 49 CFR 173.300 does not specifically define an ignitable compressed gas, but does define a flammable compressed gas for which either of the following occurs: (1) a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit or (2) the gas fails tests which use one of three Bureau of Explosives test apparatuses. A compressed gas is defined as any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70 degrees F or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130 degrees F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100 degrees F.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL**(Reference 8)**

The revised NCP no longer distinguishes between “immediate” and “planned” removals. Immediate removals were previously defined as actions taken to prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances.

IMMINENT ENDANGERMENT ORDER**(Reference 15)**

Used by the responsible agency under authority of RCRA Section 7003 to force any person contributing to an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment caused by the handling of nonhazardous or hazardous solid waste to take steps to clean up the problem.

IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE or IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS MIXTURE

(Reference 14)

An imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture is subject to regulation under TSCA for its manufacture, distribution in commerce, and use.

Section 7 of TSCA authorizes EPA to commence civil actions regarding “imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures.” These are defined as “a chemical substance or mixture which presents an imminent and unreasonable risk of serious or widespread injury to health or the environment.”

A risk is considered imminent if the unregulated manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the substance or mixture is likely to result in injury to health or the environment.

There is no “list” of imminently hazardous chemical substances or mixtures. EPA currently regulates polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), fully halogenated chlorofluoroalkanes, asbestos, and hexavalent chromium under Sect. 6 of TSCA.

IMMOBILIZATION

(Reference 11)

Treatment and/or emplacement of material (e.g., radioactive contamination) so as to impede its movement.

IMPERVIOUS SOLID SURFACES

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)

Solid surfaces which are nonporous and thus unlikely to absorb spilled PCBs within the short period of time required for cleanup of spills under this policy. Impervious solid surfaces include, but are not limited to, metals, glass, aluminum siding, and enameled or laminated surfaces.

IMPLEMENTABILITY

(Reference 1)

The technical and administrative feasibility of an action as well as the availability of needed goods and services.

IMPLEMENTATION

(RCRA §1004)

For purposes of Federal financial assistance, does NOT include the acquisition, leasing, construction, or modification of facilities or equipment or the acquisition, leasing, or improvement of land.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

EPA, or, in the case of a state with a program approved under Section 9004 (or pursuant to a memorandum of agreement with EPA), the designated state or local agency responsible for carrying out an approved UST program.

IMPORT**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

To bring into the customs territory of the United States except for: (1) shipment through the customs territory of the United States for export without any use, processing, or disposal within the customs territory of the United States; or (2) entering the customs territory of the United States as a component of a product during normal personal or business activities involving use of the product.

IMPORTANT TO SAFETY**(10 CFR 60.2)**

With reference to structures, systems, and components means those engineered structures, systems, and components essential to the prevention or mitigation of an accident that could result in a radiation dose to the whole body, or any organ, of 0.5 rem or greater at or beyond the nearest boundary of the unrestricted area at any time until the completion of permanent closure.

IMPORTER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Anyone who imports a chemical substance, including a chemical substance as part of a mixture or article, into the customs territory of the United States. Importer includes the person primarily liable for the payment of any duties on the merchandise or an authorized agent acting on his or her behalf. The term includes as appropriate: (1) The consignee, (2) The importer of record, (3) The actual owner if an actual owner's declaration and superseding bond has been filed in accordance with 19 CFR 141.20, (4) The transferee, if the right to withdraw merchandise in a bonded warehouse has been transferred in accordance with Subpart C of 19 CFR Part 144.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any person defined as an “importer” at §720.3(1) of this chapter who imports PCBs or PCB Items and is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

IMPORTING COUNTRY**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

Any designated OECD country in §262.58(a)(1) to which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of submitting the wastes to recovery operations therein.

IMPURITY**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A chemical substance which is unintentionally present with another chemical substance.

INACTIVE PORTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That portion of a facility which is not operated after the effective date of Part 261 of this chapter.

INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY**(Reference 8)**

Any facility no longer in operation that manufactured, recycled, handled, stored or transported hazardous materials or wastes as a primary ingredient, product or by-product of operations or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such previous operations.

INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**(Reference 8)**

Any former legal or illegal operation or site whose primary purpose was to handle, exchange, transfer, store, treat or dispose of hazardous materials or wastes or any location contaminated due to off-site migration of hazardous materials or wastes from such facility or site.

INADVERTENT INTRUDER**(10 CFR 61.2)**

A person who might occupy the disposal site after closure and engage in normal activities, such as agriculture, dwelling construction, or other pursuits in which the person might be unknowingly exposed to radiation from the waste.

INCINERATION**(Reference 26)**

Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.

INCINERATION VESSEL**[CERCLA §101(38)]**

Any vessel which carries hazardous substances for the purpose of incineration of such substances, so long as such substances or residues of such substances are on board.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any enclosed device that uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace; or meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

INCINERATOR**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

An engineered device using controlled flame combustion to thermally degrade PCBs and PCB Items. Examples of devices used for incineration include rotary kilns, liquid injection incinerators, cement kilns, and high temperature boilers.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any enclosed device that: (1) uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace; or (2) meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

INCOMPATIBLE WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste which is unsuitable for: (1) Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or (2) Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

INDEPENDENTLY AUDITED**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An audit performed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

INDIAN TRIBE**[CERCLA §101(36)]**

Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(10 CFR 61.2)

An Indian Tribe as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

(40 CFR 192.01)

Any tribe, band, clan, group, pueblo, or community of Indians recognized as eligible for services provided by the Secretary of the Interior to Indians.

INDICATOR CONSTITUENTS**(Reference 15)**

Waste constituents (e.g., specific conductance, total organic carbon, total organic halogen) that provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous materials in groundwater or another environmental media.

INDICIA OF OWNERSHIP**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.200)**

Evidence of a secured interest, evidence of an interest in a security interest, or evidence of an interest in real or personal property securing a loan or other obligation, including any legal or equitable title or deed to real or personal property acquired through or incident to foreclosure. Evidence of such interests include, but are not limited to, mortgages, deeds of trust, liens, surety bonds and guarantees of obligations, title held pursuant to a lease financing transaction in which the lessor does not select initially the leased property (hereinafter "lease financing transaction"), and legal or equitable title obtained pursuant to foreclosure. Evidence of such interests also includes assignments, pledges, or other rights to or other forms of encumbrance against property that are held primarily to protect a security interest. A person is not required to hold title or a security interest in order to maintain indicia of ownership.

INDIVIDUAL GENERATION SITE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

INDOOR AIR**(Reference 25)**

That air that occupies the space within the interior of a house or other building.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A building directly used in manufacturing or technically productive enterprises. Industrial buildings are not generally or typically accessible to other than workers. Industrial buildings include buildings used directly in the production of power, the manufacture of products, the mining of raw materials, and the storage of textiles, petroleum products, wood and paper products, chemicals, plastics, and metals.

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: (1) Cement kilns; (2) Lime kilns; (3) Aggregate kilns; (4) Phosphate kilns; (5) Coke ovens; (6) Blast furnaces; (7) Smelting, melting and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical de-

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE (continued)

vices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machine, roasters, and foundry furnaces); (8) Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; (9) Methane reforming furnaces; (10) Pulping liquor recovery furnaces; (11) Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; (12) Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least 3%, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of 20% as-generated; (13) Such other devices as the Administrator may, after notice and comment, add to this list on the basis of one or more of the following factors: the design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products; the use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product; the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks; the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product; the use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and other factors, as appropriate.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

(Reference 15)

Solid and liquid wastes generated by industry. Often this is in the form of slags, sludges, cakes, fines and dusts. Only a few communities consider industrial wastes as a subset of municipal solid wastes.

INFILTRATION RATE

(Reference 25)

A soil characteristic determining or describing the maximum rate at which water can enter the soil under specified conditions, including the presence of an excess of water.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

(Reference 25)

A phase that occurs early in the negotiation process through which EPA and potentially responsible parties exchange information and knowledge about past activities at a Superfund site.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

(Reference 86)

Under the CERCLA program, an information repository (40 CFR 300.430) contains all the information on response activities that is available to the public. While the administrative record will contain only those documents that form the basis for selecting a response action, the information repository will contain a copy of all items made available to the public.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY (continued)

Similarly, under the rule at RCRA-permitted facilities (55 FR 30798-30884), the information repository is the compilation of all documents relevant to public understanding of the corrective action activities at the facility that is available to the public.

(Reference 19)

A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a CERCLA site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, library, or city hall. The Administrative Record is often a significant portion of the information repository.

INFRARED INCINERATOR

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

That the piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous waste stream that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

INGROUND TANK

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A device meeting the definition of “tank” in §260.10 whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

IN HEAVY LIQUID SERVICE

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

The piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE

(Reference 8)

IRMs previously were defined as remedial implementation subactivities that could be undertaken during remedial response to limit exposure or threat of exposure to a significant health or environmental hazard or to stabilize an existing situation at a site in order to permit the implementation of additional actions. IRMs were response actions taken prior to the selection of final remedial measures. IRMs are no longer used for remedial actions. The revised NCP redefined the response category of removals to include all activities formerly categorized as IRMs.

INJECTION WELL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10), (RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A well into which fluids are injected.

INLAND WATERS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the U.S. in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

INLAND ZONE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term “inland zone” delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The piece of equipment contains or contacts a waste stream where the vapor pressure of one or more of the components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C, the total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

IN LIGHT MATERIAL SERVICE**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

The container is used to manage a material for which both of the following conditions apply: the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

INNER LINER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**(Reference 25)**

New or inventive methods to treat effectively hazardous waste and reduce risks to human health and the environment.

IN OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10), (RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

INORGANIC COMPLEXATION**(Reference 25)**

The attachment of a transition-metal ion to another molecule or ion by means of a coordinate covalent bond.

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**(Reference 25)**

Compounds composed of mineral materials, including elemental salts and metals such as iron, aluminum, mercury, and zinc.

INORGANIC METAL-BEARING WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

One for which EPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents, and which does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content as described in §268.3(c)(1), and is specifically listed in appendix XI of this part.

IN OR NEAR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Within the interior of, on the roof of, attached to the exterior wall of, in the parking area serving, or within 30 meters of a non-industrial non-substation building. Commercial buildings are typically accessible to both members of the general public and employees, and include public assembly properties, educational properties, institutional properties, residential properties, stores, office buildings, and transportation centers (e.g., airport terminal buildings, subway stations, bus stations, or train stations).

IN SITU SAMPLING SYSTEMS**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

IN-SITU STRIPPING**(Reference 25)**

A treatment system that removes or strips volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

INSPECTION (RCRA)**(Reference 15)**

A process whereby duly designated state or federal representatives enter facilities of hazardous waste handlers, access records, and inspect and obtain samples from the handlers to determine whether facilities are in compliance with state and federal hazardous waste regulations. Six types of inspections are conducted under the RCRA Subtitle C program: compliance evaluation inspection (CEI), case development inspection (CDI), comprehensive groundwater monitoring inspection (CME), compliance sampling inspection (CSI), operations and maintenance inspections (O&M), and laboratory audits.

INSPECTOR GENERAL**(Reference 10)**

Responsible for overseeing the implementation by EPA of Federal environmental legislation; conducting internal management audits, financial management and indirect cost audits, and

INSPECTOR GENERAL (continued)

operation and maintenance audits of EPA programs and operations; overseeing the accounting systems and procedures of EPA contractors and subcontractors; and conducting criminal investigations of EPA personnel, contractors, and subcontractors.

INSTALLATION INSPECTOR

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A person who, by reason of his knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

(Reference 1)

Controls prohibiting or limiting access to contaminated media; may consist of deed restrictions, use restrictions, permitting requirements, etc.

(Reference 4)

Structural or legal mechanisms that protect property users and the public from existing site contamination. These controls are necessary where restricted uses are chosen for a site.

(Reference 54)

Measures taken to limit exposures and/or access to a particular site such as erecting fences or utilizing security guards.

INTAKE

(Reference 38)

The amount of substance taken into the body per unit body weight per unit time and is calculated separately for each environmental medium-air, ground water, surface water, and soil.

INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLAN (ICP)

(Reference 85)

One-plan guidance intended to be used by facilities to prepare emergency response plans for responding to releases of oil and non-radiological substances. The intent is to provide a mechanism for consolidating multiple plans that facilities may have prepared to comply with various regulations into one functional emergency response or contingency plan.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

(Reference 15)

A solid waste management strategy that ranks the preferred alternatives in the following order: source reduction and reuse, recycling, resource recovery (e.g., front end recovery, waste-to-energy incineration) and landfill disposal.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

(Reference 4)

An interest in the ownership and use of inventions. Intellectual property interests may attach to personal property slated for disposal. However, the intellectual property may not automatically transfer with the release of the personal property. The patent counsel with oversight responsibility for your site can investigate if intellectual property rights are attached to personal property and determine how these rights can be transferred.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT (IAG)

(Reference 8)

A written agreement, enforceable by law, between EPA and another Federal agency where goods and/or services are provided, whether or not in exchange for monetary reimbursement, or where policy agreements are delineated. IAGs for CERCLA activities may function both as obligating documents and as reporting documents necessary for EPA financial and program management.

(Reference 10)

A comprehensive document that addresses all hazardous waste activities that will be conducted at a Federal facility or with another Federal Agency (e.g., Corps of Engineers), from the RI/FS through the implementation of the remedial action. An IAG formalizes the procedure and timing for submittal and review of documents and establishes a mechanism to resolve disputes.

INTERIM ACTION

(Reference 8)

An action that initiates remediation of a site but may not constitute the final remedy.

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of section 3006(g)(2) of RCRA and applicable requirements of part 271, subpart B.

INTERIM MEASURE

(Proposed RCRA/40 CFR 264.540)

(Reference 63)

A short-term action taken to mitigate the actual release or the threat of a potential release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from a facility. Generally, interim measures are conducted while developing a long-term comprehensive corrective action strategy. They may encompass a wide range of possible actions, including:

- actions to control the source or potential source of a release,
- actions to control the migration of a release, and
- actions to minimize exposure to the release.

INTERIM/STABILIZATION MEASURES (ISM)

(Reference 54)

Under RCRA, interim/stabilization measures are the recommended actions that are used to quickly control risk of exposure to, or limit further migration of, contamination at a site, i.e., stabilization..

INTERIM STATUS

(Reference 15)

Allows owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities (specifically TSDs) that were in existence, or for which construction had commenced, prior to November 19, 1980 to continue to operate without a permit after this date. Owners and operators of TSDs are eligible for interim status on an ongoing basis if the TSD is in existence on the effective date of regulatory changes under RCRA that cause the facility to be subject to Subtitle C regulation, such as the TCLP. Owners and operators in interim status are subject to, and must comply with, the applicable standards in 40 CFR Part 265. Interim status is gained through the notification process and by submitting Part A of the permit application.

(Reference 42)

Temporary permit condition that allows hazardous waste management facilities seeking a RCRA permit to continue operating until a final decision is made by EPA or the State to approve or deny the facility permit request.

(Reference 38)

Established under Section 3005(e) of RCRA. It allows owners and operators of facilities in existence by November 19, 1980 (or brought under Subtitle C due to an amendment) who meet certain conditions to continue operating until a final permit application is approved or denied.

(Reference 86)

Interim status is the period during which the owner/operator of a TSDF is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though a final determination on the permit has not yet been made by the regulator. Owners/operators of TSDFs in existence on November 19, 1980, or brought under Subtitle C regulation due to a legislative or regulatory change, may continue to operate as if they have a permit until their permit is issued or denied as long as they:

- submit notification of hazardous waste activity and describe the location and general nature of the activity under Section 3010 (a) of RCRA [40 CFR 270.10],
- submit a RCRA Part A permit application six months after the publication of regulations that render the facility subject to 40 CFR 265 standards, or 30 days after the facility first becomes subject to these standards [40 CFR 270.10],
- comply with applicable 40 CFR 265 standards, and

INTERIM STATUS (continued)

- submit a RCRA Part B permit application within 6 months of a request for such application by an EPA Regional Administrator or the director of the State environmental agency administering the RCRA program [40 CFR 270.10].

Owners/operators of land disposal facilities must submit a RCRA Part B permit application, groundwater monitoring certification, and financial responsibility certification within 12 months of becoming subject to 40 CFR 265 standards. (Federal facilities are exempt from financial responsibility requirements). Failure to meet any of the above requirements can result in a loss of interim status (LOIS).

If EPA or an authorized State decides to grant a permit to TSDF, the facility becomes subject to the requirements specified in its permit and the 40 CFR 264 standards applicable to the facility. If a permit is denied, the facility owner/operator will be notified that interim status is terminated. The facility owner/operator must submit a closure plan to the applicable regulatory authority within 15 days of termination of interim status [40 CFR 265.112 (d)(3)(i)]. Closure must be accomplished within 90 days of closure plan approval unless a longer time period is approved by the applicable regulatory authority [40 CFR 265.113(a)].

INTERIM STORAGE

(Reference 11)

Storage operations for which (1) monitoring and human control are provided and (2) subsequent action in which final disposition is expected. Concepts for interim storage include bulk or compartmented storage of solid, liquid, and gaseous wastes.

INTERMUNICIPAL AGENCY

(RCRA §1004)

An agency established by two or more municipalities with responsibility for planning or administration of solid waste.

INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

A cover that rests or floats on the material surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof.

INTERNAL RADIATION

(Reference 25)

Radiation originating from a source within the body as a result of the inhalation, ingestion, or implantation of natural or man-made radionuclides in body tissues.

INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (IRR)

(Reference 74)

The discount rate at which the net savings, or net present value (NPV), on a project are equal to zero. The IRR of a project can be compared to the hurdle rate to determine economic

INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (IRR) (continued)

attractiveness of various pollution prevention projects. The General IRR rule is: If $IRR \geq$ hurdle rate then accept project; and If $IRR <$ hurdle rate then reject project.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RADIATION PROTECTION (Reference 3)

The international organization that sets guidelines to protect workers and the public against radiation.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENT (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (40 CFR 191.12)

The version of the metric system which has been established by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and is administered in the United States by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The abbreviation for this system is “SI.”

INTERSTATE AGENCY (RCRA §1004)

An agency of two or more municipalities in different States, or an agency established by two or more States, with authority to provide for the management of solid wastes and serving two or more municipalities located in different States.

INTRAMURAL COSTS (Reference 8)

CERCLA funds expended for costs internal to EPA. For Superfund removals, these include EPA direct costs such as salaries, travel, and per diem of on-site EPA personnel, supplies, direct equipment rental and maintenance; direct costs incurred by ERT; and indirect costs, including EPA HQ and Regional administrative and management costs and EPA laboratory costs.

INTRUDER BARRIER (10 CFR 61.2)

A sufficient depth of cover over the waste that inhibits contact with waste and helps to ensure that radiation exposures to an inadvertent intruder will meet the performance objectives set forth in this part, or engineered structures that provide equivalent protection to the inadvertent intruder.

IN VACUUM SERVICE (RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure.

INVESTIGATION**(Reference 8)**

Investigations, monitoring, surveys, testing, and other information gathering as deemed necessary or appropriate to identify the existence and extent of the release or the threat of release, the source and nature of the hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants involved and the extent of danger to public health or welfare or the environment. In addition, EPA may undertake such planning, legal, fiscal, economic, engineering, architectural, and other studies or investigations to plan or direct response actions, to recover the costs thereof, and to enforce the provisions of CERCLA, as amended. These costs and the time spent implementing the 104(b) activities are exempt from the twelve-month/\$2 million statutory limitations.

INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE**(Reference 54)**

Waste derived during CERCLA response actions or RCRA corrective actions (e.g., stagnant ground water purged from a monitoring well, drilling mud and cuttings, spent carbon). This waste must be evaluated to determine whether it must be managed as a hazardous waste.

ION EXCHANGE**(Reference 25)**

The reversible exchange of ions contained in a crystal for different ions in solution, without destroying the crystal structure or disturbing the electrical neutrality.

(Reference 11)

A chemical process involving the absorption or desorption of various chemical ions in a solution onto a solid material, usually a plastic or resin. The process is used to separate and purify chemicals, such as fission products or to adjust the “hardness” of water (i.e., water softening).

IONIZATION**(Reference 11)**

The process by which a neutral atom or molecule acquires a positive or negative charge through the loss or gain of electrons.

ISOGRAM PLAN**(Reference 38)**

Type of plan prepared to guide the level of cleanup required at various areas within a container storage system.

ISOLATION**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Inhibiting the transport of radioactive material so that amounts and concentrations of this material entering the accessible environment will be kept within prescribed limits.

ISOTOPES**(Reference 25)**

Different forms of the same chemical element that are distinguished by having different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus. A single element may have many isotopes. For example, the three isotopes of hydrogen are protium, deuterium, and tritium.

(Reference 11)

A variation of an element that has the same atomic number but a different weight because of the number of neutrons it carries. Different isotopes of an element may exhibit distinctly different radioactive behaviors.

J-K**KARST****(Reference 34)**

A kind of terrain with characteristics of relief and drainage arising from a high degree of rock solubility. The majority of karst conditions occur in limestone areas, but karst may also occur in areas of dolomite, gypsum, or salt deposits. Features associated with karst terrain may include irregular topography, abrupt ridges, sinkholes, caverns, abundant springs, disappearing streams, and a general lack of a well-developed surface drainage system of tributaries and streams.

KERF**(Reference 11)**

The slit or notch made by a saw or cutting torch.

KNOWN TO or REASONABLY ASCERTAINABLE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

All information in a person's possession or control, plus all information that a reasonable person might be expected to possess, control, or know, or could obtain without unreasonable burden or cost.

L**LABORATORY****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A facility that analyzes samples for PCBs and is unaffiliated with any entity whose activities involve PCBs.

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES EXCLUSION**(RCRA/40 CFR 372.38.)**

This exclusion refers to an exemption for EPCRA Section 313 reporting available to certain laboratories. If a toxic chemical is manufactured, processed, or used in a laboratory at a covered facility under the supervision of a technically qualified individual [defined at 40 CFR 720.3(ee) under TSCA], the facility is not required to consider the quantity of that chemical for threshold and release determinations. This laboratory activities exemption does not apply to specialty chemical production; to manufacture, processing, use of TRI chemicals in pilot plant scale operations; or to activities conducted outside the laboratory.

LAKE**(Reference 83)**

A type of surface water body which includes: (1) Natural and artificially-made lakes or ponds that lie along rivers or streams (but excluding the Great Lakes), (2) Isolated but perennial lakes, ponds, and wetlands, (3) Static water channels or oxbow lakes contiguous to streams or rivers, (4) Streams or small rivers, without diking, that merge into surrounding perennially-inundated wetlands, (5) Wetlands contiguous to water bodies defined as lakes are considered to be part of the lake.

LAND DISPOSAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

LAND DISPOSAL FACILITY**(10 CFR 61.2)**

The land, buildings, and equipment which are intended to be used for the disposal of radioactive wastes into the subsurface of the land. For purposes of this chapter, a geologic repository as defined in Part 60 is not considered a land disposal facility.

LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS**(Reference 21)**

A RCRA program that restricts land disposal of RCRA hazardous wastes and requires treatment to promulgated treatment standards. The LDRs may be an important ARAR for Superfund actions.

LANDFILL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

LANDFILL CELL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.

LAND TREATMENT**(Reference 34)**

Landfarming or other land treatment method of waste management in which liquid wastes or sludges are spread over land and tilled, or liquids are injected at shallow depths into soils.

LAND TREATMENT FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

LAND USE**(Reference 25)**

Planned or proposed future use of a site.

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS**(Reference 15)**

Those generators that produce: (1) over 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month; or, (2) over 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste per month.

LARGE QUANTITY HANDLER OF UNIVERSAL WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

A universal waste handler (as defined in this section) who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated.

LATERAL DISPERSIVITY**(Reference 25)**

Distribution or suspension of fine particles in directions lateral to the flow path of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

LEACHATE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

LEACHATE (continued)**(Reference 26)**

A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

LEACHING**(Reference 25)**

The removal of materials in solution from the soil by percolating water.

LEAD ADMINISTRATIVE TRUSTEE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A natural resource trustee who is designated on an incident-by-incident basis for the purpose of preassessment and damage assessment and chosen by the other trustees whose natural resources are affected by the incident. The lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication during response operations between the on-scene coordinator (OSC) and the other natural resources trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the OSC for access to response operations resources on behalf of all trustees for initiation of a damage assessment.

LEAD AGENCY**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The agency that provides an OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM) to plan and implement response action under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOE or Department of Defense (DOD), then DOE or DOD will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOE, or DOD, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non-National Priorities List (NPL) sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA Section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

(Reference 8)

The Federal agency (or State agency, political subdivision or Indian tribe operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA,

LEAD AGENCY (continued)

(as amended by SARA) that has primary responsibility for coordinating response action under the NCP. A Federal lead agency is the agency that provides the OSC. In the case of a State as lead agency, the State shall carry out the same responsibilities delineated for OSCs in the NCP (except coordinating and directing Federal agency response actions).

LEAK or LEAKING**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any instance in which a PCB Article, PCB Container, or PCB Equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.

LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

LEASE**(Reference 3)**

An agreement which gives exclusive possessory interest in the property for a specified time in exchange for payment of rent to the owner.

LEGACY WASTE**(Reference 12)**

The backlog of stored waste remaining from the development and production of U.S. nuclear weapons, about which a permanent disposal determination remains to be made (i.e., waste that is currently in storage, retrievable storage on bermed pads, or buried in trenches.)

LEGAL DEFENSE COSTS**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Any expenses that an insurer incurs in defending against claims of third parties brought under the terms and conditions of an insurance policy.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

Any expense that an owner or operator or provider of financial assurance incurs in defending against claims or actions brought by EPA or a state to require corrective action or to recover the costs of corrective action; by or on behalf of a third party for bodily injury or property damage caused by an accidental release; or by any person to enforce the terms of a financial assurance mechanism.

LETTER CONTRACTS WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

(Reference 8)

One mechanism by which EPA procures the services of States, localities and independent contractors to perform specific activities at EPA-lead removal projects. They are non-competitive and have stringent restrictions on their use.

LIABLE or LIABILITY

[CERCLA §101(32)]

Under this Title, the term shall be construed to be the standard of liability which obtains under Section 311 of the FWPCA.

LIABILITIES

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)

Probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

LICENSE

(10 CFR 61.2)

A license issued under the regulations in Part 61 of this chapter. “Licensee” means the holder of such a license.

(Reference 11)

Formal document issued by a regulatory body for major stages in the development of a nuclear facility defined by regulations permitting the holder (implementing organization) to perform specified activities.

(Reference 3)

A privilege granted to a private party to use or pass over a property for a specific purpose.

LIFE-CYCLE

(Reference 12)

The stages of a product's, process's, or package's life, beginning with raw material acquisition, continuing through processing, materials manufacture, product fabrication, and use, and concluding with any variety of waste management options, including recycling.

LIFE-CYCLE ANALYSIS

(Reference 76)

The comprehensive examination of a product's environmental and economic effects throughout its lifetime including new material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, use, and disposal.

LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT**(Reference 74)**

A method to evaluate the environmental effects of a product or process throughout its entire life cycle, from raw material acquisition to disposal. This includes identifying and quantifying energy and materials used and wastes released to the environment, assessing their environmental impact, and evaluating opportunities for improvement.

LIFE-CYCLE COSTING**(Reference 74)**

A method in which all costs are identified with a product, process, or activity throughout its lifetime, from raw material acquisition to disposal, regardless of whether these costs are borne by the organization making the investment, other organizations, or society as a whole.

LIGHT NONAQUEOUS-PHASE LIQUID (LNAPL)**(Reference 54)**

LNAPLs are organic compounds (or mixtures of compounds) that are immiscible (resistant to mixing) with water. They are less dense than water (specific gravity (SG) ≤ 1) and tend to float on the ground water table. The most common LNAPLs are petroleum fuel, fuel oil No. 2, and related chemicals such as toluene and benzene. Because LNAPLs tend to be found at the water table (shallower depths), they are often easier to locate, tend to migrate in a more predictable manner, and are generally easier to remediate.

LIMITED FIELD INVESTIGATION**(Reference 9)**

A short-term, focused data collection and analysis effort used to support early actions.

LIMITED SCOPE REMEDIAL ACTION**(Reference 87)**

A unique corrective action process caused by insufficient available technology, unusual site conditions, or the nature of the contamination at the site. The unique characteristics of the corrective action limit the scope of what actions can be taken at the site. For example, remediating a contaminated wetland may result in more environmental harm than if the contaminants were left in place. A limited scope remedial action statement of basis (SB) must be accompanied by an assurance that the public is protected from exposure to the hazards that are being remediated.

LINE ORGANIZATION**(Reference 12)**

An organizational chain of command which extends from an Assistant Secretary or organizational Director down through the staff levels of a Departmental organization (see also Cognizant Secretarial Office).

LINER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

LIQUID-MOUNTED SEAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the hazardous waste between the tank wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

LIQUID TRAP**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

LITHOSPHERE**(40 CFR 191.12)**

The solid part of the Earth below the surface, including any ground water contained within it.

LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE**(Reference 49)**

Under 40 CFR 261.31-33, EPA has established three basic listings of hazardous wastes: (1) wastes from non-specific sources (F wastes), (2) wastes from specific sources (K wastes), and (3) discarded commercial chemicals (P and U wastes).

The F listings are referred to as wastes from non-specific sources because F wastes can be produced by a variety of industries. For example, the F listings include wastes from electroplating and metal heat treating operations and spent solvents, which are commonly generated by a variety of DOE activities. However, to determine if the F listings apply to a waste, specific information is needed regarding the particular process that generated it and, in some cases, the constituents present in the waste. For example, the F001-F005 spent solvent listings apply only to chemicals that (1) contain specific constituents; (2) are used for their solvent properties (e.g., degreaser, extractant); and (3) are considered “spent” (no longer fit for use without first being reprocessed). It is important to note that for any of the listed wastes, one cannot determine whether a waste meets the listing definition based only on the presence of regulated constituents; information is also needed about how the waste was generated.

LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE (continued)

The K listings consist of wastes from specific industries (e.g., those associated with wood preserving and primary and secondary lead smelting). These wastes are much less likely to be encountered at DOE facilities.

The P and U listings include numerous chemicals designated as hazardous waste if they are discarded unused. These chemicals are regulated as listed wastes either because they are toxic or, in a few cases, because they exhibit a characteristic (such as ignitability). The P-listed chemicals are considered more toxic than U-listed chemicals and, thus, are identified as “acute hazardous waste.” The listings apply to the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate, provided the chemical listed is the only active ingredient in the formulation. Other inert ingredients can constitute most of the formulation. Off-specification unused chemicals, residues from spilling these chemicals, and residues in containers that held these products are also included in the P and U listings when discarded.

LISTED WASTE(S)

(Reference 15)

Hazardous wastes that have been placed on one of three lists developed by EPA: nonspecific source wastes; specific source wastes; commercial chemical products. These lists were developed by examining different types of waste and chemical products to see if they exhibit one of four characteristics, meet the statutory definition of hazardous waste, are acutely toxic or acutely hazardous, or are otherwise toxic.

(Reference 38)

A solid waste characterized as hazardous because it has been placed on one of three lists developed by the EPA. Non-specific source wastes; specific source wastes; commercial chemical products.

LOCAL AGREEMENT

(Reference 28)

An interagency agreement, tri-party agreement or other understanding that establishes a local relationship between DOE, EPA, and the State on environmental restoration.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)

(42 USC 1100(1))

Under EPCRA Section 302, a committee of local officials appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission. The LEPC must include representatives from each of the following groups: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to emergency planning and notifications requirements of EPCRA.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM**(Reference 25)**

An EPA program that provides up to \$25,000 directly to local governments to help ease the financial burden of conducting temporary emergency measures in response to a hazardous substance threat.

LOCATION**(Reference 25)**

The position of a site with respect to potential migration of contaminants to ground water.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARs**(Reference 9)**

Location-Specific ARARs are requirements that limit or restrict activities in certain areas (e.g., restrictions on actions in wilderness areas, wetlands, and flood plains).

LOCATION STANDARDS**(Reference 15)**

RCRA standards that prohibit siting a new facility in a location where flood or seismic events could affect a waste management unit.

LOIS**(Reference 86)**

Loss of interim status under RCRA.

LONGITUDINAL DISPERSIVITY**(Reference 25)**

The distribution or suspension of fine particles along the flow path of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

LONG-TERM CONTRACT**(RCRA §1004)**

When used in relation to solid waste supply, means a contract of sufficient duration to assure the viability of a resource recovery facility (to the extent that such viability depends upon solid waste supply).

LONG-TERM CONTRACTING STRATEGY**(Reference 25)**

Refers to EPA's efforts to analyze the long-term contracting needs of the Superfund program and design or realign contracts to meet those needs.

LONG TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS**(Reference 10)**

Actions such as ground-water pump and treat operations that require extensive timeframes to achieve remedial cleanup objectives.

LOSS/DECAY**(Reference 25)**

The degradation of chemicals resulting in a reduction in the concentration of contaminants in soil or ground water.

LOW-CONCENTRATION PCBs**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

PCBs that are tested and found to contain less than 500 ppm PCBs, or those PCB-containing materials which EPA requires to be assumed to be at concentrations below 500 ppm (i.e., untested mineral oil dielectric fluid).

LOWER SECONDARY VOLTAGE NETWORK PCB TRANSFORMER**(Reference 3)**

A transformer with the following characteristics: a secondary coil rated with a capacity of less than 480 volts, connected in an electrical distribution network, and having a dielectric fluid with a concentration of 500 ppm or more of PCBs.

LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER)**(Reference 54)**

Under the Clean Air Act, permitted emission rates that must be met by new major stationary sources or major modifications located in any area that cause, or contribute to, a violation of any of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. RCRA corrective action units releasing these pollutants may require approved construction and operating permits that identify emission rates, etc.)

(42 USC 7501)

For any source that rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent.

LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE**(References 15, 39)**

Waste that contains radioactivity and is not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material.

LOW-LEVEL WASTE**(References 11, 38, 42)**

Radioactive waste not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material.

LUBRICATING OIL**(RCRA §1004)**

The fraction of crude oil which is sold for purposes of reducing friction in any industrial or mechanical device. Such term includes re-refined oil.

M**MAINTENANCE****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product.

MANAGEMENT**(40 CFR 191.02)**

Any activity, operation, or process (except for transportation) conducted to prepare spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste for storage or disposal, or the activities associated with placing such fuel or waste in a disposal system.

MANAGEMENT, WASTE**(Reference 11)**

The planning, execution, and surveillance of essential functions related to control of radioactive, hazardous or mixed waste, including treatment, solidification, interim or long-term storage, transportation, and disposal.

MAJOR FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Any facility or activity classified as such by the Regional Administrator, or, in the case of approved State programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director.

MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY**(Reference 80)**

To qualify for Federal response action, an UST site must be deemed a major public health or environmental emergency. (This definition is more strict than that for current hazardous substance removal actions and is intended to significantly limit the number of Federal-lead UST responses, so that only health or environmental emergencies are addressed). Such an emergency exists if the following criteria are met:

- The release poses an immediate and substantial threat of direct human, animal, or food chain exposure to petroleum; or
- The release poses an immediate threat of fire and/or explosion; or
- The release poses an immediate and substantial threat to public drinking water supplies; or

MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY (continued)

- The release poses an immediate threat to human health or substantial amounts of property, or poses an immediate and substantial threat to natural resources.

MALFUNCTION

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

Any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous waste management unit or failure of a hazardous waste management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic emissions are increased.

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

Any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

MANAGEMENT or HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

(Reference 25)

An EPA report, commissioned by the EPA Administrator and published in May 1989, that provides an assessment of the Superfund program and suggests a practical strategy for realizing the greatest environmental benefit possible, given the long-term, incremental nature of Superfund.

MANIFEST

(RCRA §1004)

The form used for identifying the quantity, composition, and the origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The shipping document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, originated and signed by the generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to Part 262.

MANIFEST (continued)**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The shipping document originated and signed by the generator which contains the information required by Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 262.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The shipping document EPA form 8700-22 and any continuation sheet attached to EPA form 8700-22, originated and signed by the generator of PCB waste in accordance with the instructions included with the form and Subpart K of this part.

MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The U.S. EPA twelve digit identification number assigned to the generator plus a unique five digit document number assigned to the Manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

MANNED CONTROL CENTER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

An electrical power distribution control room where the operating conditions of a PCB Transformer are continuously monitored during the normal hours of operation (of the facility), and, where the duty engineers, electricians, or other trained personnel have the capability to deenergize a PCB Transformer completely within 1 minute of the receipt of a signal indicating abnormal operating conditions such as an overtemperature condition or overpressure condition in a PCB Transformer.

MANUFACTURE**(TSCA §3)**

To import into the customs territory of the United States (as defined in general headnote 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States), produce, or manufacture.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

To produce, manufacture, or import into the customs territory of the United States.

(EPCRA/40 CFR 372)

For toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting under EPCRA Section 313, manufacture means to produce, prepare, import, or compound a toxic chemical. Manufacture also applies to a toxic chemical that is produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another chemical or mixture of chemicals, including a toxic chemical that is separated from that other chemical or mixture of chemicals as a byproduct, and a toxic chemical that remains in that other chemical or mixture of chemicals as an impurity.

MANUFACTURE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

To import, produce, or manufacture with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage for the manufacturer and includes, among other things such “manufacture” of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture: (1) For commercial distribution, including for test marketing, and (2) For use by the manufacturer, including use for product research and development, or as an intermediate. “Manufacture for commercial purposes” also applies to substances that are produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another substance or mixture, including both byproducts and coproducts that are separated from that other substance or mixture, and impurities that remain in that substance or mixture. Byproducts and impurities may not in themselves have commercial value. They are nonetheless produced for the purpose of obtaining a commercial advantage since they are part of the manufacture of a chemical product for a commercial purpose.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

All of a series of unit operations operating at a site, resulting in the production of a product.

MARK**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The descriptive name, instructions, cautions, or other information applied to PCBs and PCB Items, or other objects subject to these regulations.

MARKED**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The marking of PCB items and PCB storage areas and transport vehicles by means of applying a legible mark by painting, fixation of an adhesive label, or by any other method that meets the requirements of these regulations.

MARKET/MARKETERS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

The processing or distributing in commerce, or the person who processes or distributes in commerce, used oil fuels to burners or other marketers, and may include the generator of the fuel if it markets the fuel directly to the burner.

MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (MACT)**(42 USC 7412)**

A National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) set by EPA or an authorized state that is a performance standard for sources in a particular category or subcategory. It is determined based on the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12% of the existing sources (for categories with 30 or more sources), or by the best performing 5 sources (for categories with less than 30 sources).

MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (MACT) (CAA/40 CFR 63.51)
(continued) (42 USC 7412)

(for new sources) the emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of hazardous air pollutants (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the EPA, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory to which such emission standard applies.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS (Reference 10)

A non-enforceable goal established under the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water that considers only health-based factors.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (Reference 10)

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system that serves 15 or more connections and 25 or more people. The standards set as MCLs take into account the feasibility and cost of attaining the standard.

MAXIMUM ORGANIC VAPOR PRESSURE (RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

The sum of the individual organic constituent partial pressures exerted by the material contained in a tank, at the maximum vapor pressure-causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH effects of combining wastes, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. Maximum organic vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in Sec. 265.1084(c) of this subpart [40 CFR Part 265].

MEDIA (Reference 25)

Components of the environment, including surface water, ground water, soil, and air, which are the subject of regulatory concern and activities.

MEDIA CLEANUP STANDARDS [RCRA/40 CFR 254.525(e)]

MCSs are the concentrations of hazardous constituents in ground water, surface water, air, and soils that must be achieved by the corrective measures implemented by the owner/operator [40 CFR 264.525(d)]. MCSs are associated with points or locations where the owner/operator must demonstrate compliance.

MEDIA CLEANUP STANDARDS (continued)**(Reference 7)**

Proposed Subpart S defines “media cleanup standards” [40 CFR 264.525(d)] as concentration levels of hazardous constituents in ground water, surface water, air, or soils that are determined by EPA to provide long-term protection of human health and the environment. The MCS are specified in the facility permit, or in the RCRA Section 3008(h) Order requiring implementation of a corrective measure.

(Reference 54)

Under CERCLA or RCRA, quantitative concentrations of contaminant for each exposure route. These cleanup levels are initially established as preliminary remediation goals/target cleanup levels.

MEDICAL WASTE**(RCRA §1004)**

Any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Such term does not include any hazardous waste identified or listed under Subtitle C or any household waste as defined in regulations under Subtitle C.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC**(40 CFR 191.02)**

Any individual except during the time when that individual is a worker engaged in any activity, operation, or process that is covered by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)**(Reference 8)**

An agreement between EPA and another agency (Federal, State, or local) that sets forth basic policies and procedures governing their relationship on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. There is no exchange of funds under this type of agreement. In the context of this document, an MOU usually refers to one type of agreement that may be negotiated between EPA and another Federal agency to delineate the role of that agency in EPA or USCG-lead removals.

(Reference 10)

A statement agreed to by two or more parties that recognizes the interrelationship of their functions and specifies appropriate interactions between or among the parties.

MERCURY (Hg)**(Reference 25)**

A silver, liquid metal that is highly toxic and can be absorbed through the skin. It is used in thermometers, batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, pharmaceuticals, and many other products.

MESH**(Reference 25)**

Number of wires per inch in a screen.

METALLIC SHOE SEAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1081)**

A continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

METALS**(Reference 25)**

Compounds such as chromium and lead that can be toxic at relatively low concentrations.

MICROREM**(Reference 25)**

A unit of radiation “dose equivalent” that is equal to one one-millionth of a rem.

MICROREM PER HOUR**(Reference 25)**

A unit of measure of the rate at which “dose equivalent” is being incurred as a result of exposure to radiation.

MIDNIGHT DUMP**(Reference 8)**

Any classic, illegal dumping of hazardous substances into the air, land, water or other element, whether accidental or deliberate.

MIGRATION**(Reference 15)**

The movement of hazardous waste through an environmental media, that is, air, water or land.

MILLBOARD**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of paper and similar in consistency to cardboard produced in sections rather than as a continuous sheet. Major applications of this product include: thermal protection for large circuit breakers; barriers from flame or heat; linings in floors, partitions, and fire doors; linings for stoves and heaters; gaskets; table pads; trough liners; covers for operations involving molten metal; and stove mats.

MILLIREM**(Reference 25)**

A unit of radiation “dose equivalent” that is equal to one one-thousandth of a rem.

MINERAL OIL PCB TRANSFORMER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer originally designed to contain mineral oil as the dielectric fluid and which has been tested and found to contain 500 ppm or greater PCBs.

MINER OF ASBESTOS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A person who produces asbestos by mining or extracting asbestos-containing ore so that it may be further milled to produce bulk asbestos for distribution in commerce, and includes persons who conduct milling operations to produce bulk asbestos by processing asbestos-containing ore. Milling involves the separation of the fibers from the ore, grading and sorting the fibers, or fiberizing crude asbestos ore. To mine or mill is to “manufacture” for commercial purposes under TSCA.

MINIMUM CONTENT STANDARD**(42 USC 6962)**

Under Federal procurement requirements of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to RCRA, this standard is the minimum recovered material content specifications which are set in such a way as to ensure that the recovered material content required is the maximum available without jeopardizing the intended end use of the item or violating the limitations of the minimum content standards set forth by EPA’s guidelines.

**MINING OVERBURDEN RETURNED TO
THE MINE SITE****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

MISCELLANEOUS ACM**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENT**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface collecting agent, biological additive, or burning agent, that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment unit, landfill, incinerator, boiler, industrial furnace, underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under 40 CFR Part 146, containment building, corrective action management unit, or unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under §270.65.

MISSILE LINER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product used as a liner for coating the interior surfaces of rocket motors.

MIXED FUNDING**(Reference 25)**

Settlements in which potentially responsible parties and EPA share the costs of the response action.

MIXED WASTE(S)**(42 USC 2011)**

Waste that contains both hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(Reference 51)

Waste that contains a hazardous waste component regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA and a radioactive waste component regulated under the AEA.

(Reference 12)

Waste that contains both radioactive and hazardous components as defined by the Atomic Energy Act, TSCA, and RCRA. Mixed waste is further defined as transuranic mixed, low-level mixed, and TSCA-regulated mixed.

MIXED WASTE INVENTORY REPORTS

(42 USC 6939c)

Under the Federal Facility Compliance Act, the Secretary of Energy was to submit in 1993 two reports to the EPA Administrator and to the Governor of each State where DOE was storing generating mixed waste. One report was to provide a national inventory of mixed waste generated or stored by DOE; the other was to provide a national inventory of mixed waste treatment capacities and technologies

MIXING RATE

(Reference 25)

The rate that infiltrate and ground water are combined.

MIXTURE

(TSCA §3)

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction; except that such term does include any combination which occurs, in whole or in part, as a result of a chemical reaction if none of the chemical substances comprising the combination is a new chemical substance and if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined.

(Reference 88)

For the purposes of the “Mixture Rule,” a mixture is any combination of a listed or characteristic hazardous waste and a non-hazardous solid waste.

MIXTURE RULE

(Reference 73)

Under the mixture rule, when any solid waste and a listed hazardous waste are mixed, the entire mixture is a listed hazardous waste. For example, if a generator mixes a drum of listed F006 electroplating waste with a non-hazardous wastewater (wastewaters are solid wastes), the entire mixture of the F006 and wastewater is a listed hazardous waste. Mixtures of solid wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes are hazardous only if the mixture exhibits a characteristic.

(Reference 44)

Under its proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, EPA has proposed risk-based exit-levels that would allow certain low-risk mixtures to be exempt from regulation as hazardous wastes under RCRA Subtitle C.

MOBILE TREATMENT UNIT**(Reference 51)**

Any device or equipment or combination of devices or equipment, that treats a hazardous waste and that is designed to be transported and operated at more than one site.

MONITORING**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Observing and making measurements to provide data to evaluate the performance and characteristics of the disposal site.

(Reference 11)

Taking measurements or observations for recognizing adequacy, significant changes in conditions, or performance of a facility.

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS ORDER**(Reference 15)**

Used to evaluate the nature and extent of a substantial hazard to human health or the environment that exists at a hazardous waste TSD facility. It can be issued to either the current owner or to a past owner or operator if the facility is not currently in operation or the present owner could not be expected to have knowledge of the release potential.

MONITORING WELLS**(Reference 26)**

Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION (MCS)**(Reference 89)**

Probabilistic analyses represent one means of characterizing uncertainties in risk assessment. MCS is one tool used to generate probabilistic risk estimates and is a computer-assisted propagation of risk based on various combinations of exposure parameters (or toxicity values) to simulate the entire spectrum or distribution of risk and hazard for a potentially exposed individual.

MORATORIUM**(Reference 25)**

During the negotiation process, a period of 60 or 90 days during which EPA and potentially responsible parties may reach settlement but no site response activities can be conducted.

MOST BENEFICIAL USE**(RCRA/40 CFR 240.101)**

Municipal solid waste means normally, residential and commercial solid wastes generated within a community.

(Reference 4)

The most appropriate use of real property. Making this determination requires, among other things, balancing interests in land stewardship, maximum return to taxpayers, economic development, environmental protection, and aesthetics.

MOST EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL**(Reference 42)**

An exposure component sometimes used in risk assessment calculation to identify individuals at greatest risk from a given hazard.

MOTOR FUEL**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine.

MOVEMENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

MULTIATTRIBUTE UTILITY ANALYSIS**(Reference 42)**

A mathematical algorithm designed to aid in the selection of choices with multiple and sometimes conflicting objectives. Through the assignation of different value objectives, the algorithm selects the choice that can satisfy the most objectives at the same time. It is the basis of DOE's priority system.

MUNICIPALITY**(RCRA §1004)**

(A) Means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law, with responsibility for the planning or administration of solid waste management, or an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or Alaska Native village or organization, and (B) includes any rural community or unincorporated town or village or other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision thereof.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Garbage, refuse, sludges, wastes, and other discarded materials resulting from residential and non-industrial operations and activities, such as household activities, office functions, and commercial housekeeping wastes.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL UNIT (MSWLF)**(RCRA/40 CFR 257.2)**

A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in this section. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.

N**NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS****(Reference 10)**

Standards established under the Clean Air Act that regulate the ambient air quality for six priority pollutants. These may be potential ARARs for Superfund sites.

NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE**(Reference 42)**

EPA determination that extends the effective date of certain Land Disposal Restrictions and allows continued land disposal of wastes known to contain constituents that: (1) exhibit RCRA defined hazardous characteristics, or (2) are prohibited from land disposal. Granting of a National Capacity Variance is primarily triggered by the unavailability of either treatment capacity or treatment technology to render such waste nonhazardous.

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP)**(Reference 19, 28)**

A short title for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The NCP, 40 CFR Part 300, outlines the responsibilities and authorities for responding to releases into the environment of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants under the statutory authority of CERCLA and section 311 of the Clean Water Act. The NCP is the principal statutory source for the performance of DOE decommissioning as a non-time critical removal action, when CERCLA applies.

**NATIONAL CORRECTIVE ACTION
PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM (NCAPS)****(Reference 90)**

The NCAPS, a menu-driven, computer based system designed to run on an IBM or IBM-compatible system, was developed as a tool to assist EPA in focusing corrective action resources on those facilities which present the greatest risk to human health and the environment. The system is intended to provide a nationally consistent approach to assessing site-specific factors that potentially affect or drive corrective action decisions. The NCAPS generates a “high,” “medium,” and “low” score for each facility based on an individual evaluation of four migration pathways or exposure routes for potential or actual contamination (ground water, surface water, air, and “on-site”). The assessment of each route includes evaluations of observed and potential releases, characteristics of the route of migration, containment practices, waste characteristics, and target populations that may be affected. The information needed for operating the system is typically obtained from initial assessments [i.e., RCRA Facility Assessments (RFAs)] of facilities conducted by EPA or authorized states. Site-specific circumstances, such as potential releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents, the type of wastes present, and characteristics of nearby populations, are converted to numerical scores for each route of migration. These scores are then converted to a total migration score or total facility score. Each of the four routes is weighted equally. A higher total migration score indicates a worse (more contaminated) facility than a lower score. A total facility score, coupled with media-specific scores are used to rank facilities as “low,” “medium,” or “high.”

**NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPs)****(Reference 10)**

Standards set under the Clean Air Act that regulate the release of hazardous substances from specific sources. These standards may be ARARs for Superfund sites.

(Reference 39)

The Clean Air Act establishes limits on the release of hazardous pollutants for which no ambient air quality standard is applicable. Under the March 7, 1989, proposed ruling, NESHAPs will also address radioactive releases to the air.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)**(Reference 15)**

A federal act passed in 1969, which established a national environmental policy; required all Federal agencies to prepare an (EIS) before implementing any major actions; and established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) within the Office of the President.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)**(Reference 39)**

The Act which established the requirements for conducting environmental reviews of Federal actions that have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**(Reference 10)**

A Federal administration that may provide assistance on coastal zone or atmospheric issues.

**NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN****[CERCLA §101(31)]**

The national contingency plan published under Section 311(c) of the FWPCA or revised pursuant to Section 105 of this Act.

(Reference 8)

Officially known as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300), the NCP outlines the responsibilities and authorities for responding to releases into the environment of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants under the statutory authority of CERCLA and Section 311 of the CWA.

(Reference 10)

The Federal regulation (40 CFR 300) that guides the Superfund program. The revised NCP was newly signed on February 2, 1990.

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
ELIMINATION SYSTEM****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an approved program.

NATIONAL POLLUTION FUNDS CENTER (NPFC)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The list, compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA Section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the U.S. that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

(References 10, 26, 40)

EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)**(Reference 26)**

The center operated by the U.S. Coast Guard that receives and evaluates reports of oil and hazardous substance releases into the environment and notifies the appropriate agency(ies). The NRC can be contacted 24-hours a day, toll free at (800) 424- 8802.

NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), OSC/remedial project manager (RPM), Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.

NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT)**(Reference 26)**

Representatives of twelve Federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(ies).

NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE (NSF)**(Reference 10)**

Consists of the Strike Teams established by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts. These teams can provide a variety of response support services including communications, technical advice and assistance, specialized equipment, training, and contingency planning.

NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE (NSF) (continued)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs/RPMs in their preparedness and response duties.

**NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE
COORDINATION CENTER (NSFCC)****(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA sections 311(a)(23) and (j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

**NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR-PRODUCED
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS****(Reference 25)**

Any radioactive material except for material classified as source, by-products, or special nuclear material under the AEA of 1954, as amended.

NATURAL RESOURCES**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian tribe.

(Reference 19)

Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States, any state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian Tribe.

(Reference 91)

Natural resources is defined as: "land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water, supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the United States, any State or local government,

NATURAL RESOURCES

any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction or alienation, any member of an Indian tribe.”

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES

(Reference 93)

CERCLA Section 101(16) defines natural resources as “land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources....” An injury to a natural resource is a measurable adverse change in the chemical or physical quality or viability of that resource. Damages are assessed on the basis of loss or reduction in quantity and quality of natural resource services. Resource services are physical and biological functions performed by the natural resources, including human uses of those services and services to other resources and ecosystems. Examples of resource services include habitat, food, recreation, aesthetic value, drinking water, flood control, and waste assimilation. Damages represent the dollar value or the economic loss resulting from the injury. Damages assessed are residual damages (i.e., damages that are not or cannot be addressed by the remedial or corrective action or result from such actions).

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)

(Reference 93)

A NRDA is a process whereby a natural resource trustee may pursue compensation on behalf of the public for injury to natural resources resulting from releases of hazardous substances. This process is defined in the NRDA regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), 43 CFR 11.

The NRDA process applicable to DOE encompasses four phases: (1) the preassessment screen, (2) the assessment plan, (3) the assessment, and (4) the post-assessment.

(Reference 54)

NRDA is “a process by which a Natural Resource Trustee may pursue compensation on behalf of the public for injury to natural resources resulting from releases of hazardous substances.” The four phases of the NRDA are (1) a preassessment screen, (2) an assessment plan preparation, (3) a Type B assessment, and (4) a post-assessment phase.

(Reference 91)

NRDA is the process which Natural Resource Trustees use to determine money damages for the injury, destruction or loss of natural resources, including the costs of assessing such injury, destruction or loss. CERCLA §107(a)(4)(C) action, which is called a natural resource damage claim.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)
(continued)

(43 CFR 11.14)

The process of collecting, compiling, and analyzing information, statistics, or data through prescribed methodologies to determine damages for injuries to natural resources as set forth in this part.

**NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT:
PREASSESSMENT SCREEN**

(Reference 91)

When faced with actual or potential natural resource injuries resulting from a release or threat of a release under CERCLA, trustees must determine whether or not to proceed with a formal NRDA based on criteria listed in 43 CFR 11, Section 11.25. This preliminary determination occurs during the “Preassessment Screen” phase of the NRDA. It can result in termination of the process or in performance of further, more complex analyses. The determination to forego a formal NRDA, or to go beyond the preassessment screen step, may be made by individual trustees, or by the lead authorized official, on behalf of multiple trustees during a joint NRDA. Multiple screening decisions may have to be made, depending the number of resources at risk, or in the event that multiple trustees do not agree on performing a joint NRDA.

NATURAL RESOURCES

[CERCLA §101(16)]

Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the fishery conservation zone established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any State or local government, any foreign government, any Indian Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian Tribe.

NATURAL RESOURCES TRUSTEES

(Reference 19)

Federal officials designated by the President to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources when there is injury to, destruction of, loss of, or threat to natural resources as a result of a release of a hazardous substance or a discharge of oil.

NAVIGABLE WATERS

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, the waters of the U.S., including the territorial seas. The term includes: (a) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (c) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and

NAVIGABLE WATERS (continued)

wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters: (1) that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other such purposes; (2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; (3) that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this Section; (e) tributaries of waters identified in Paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and (f) wetlands adjacent to waters identified in Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition, provided that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the U.S.

NEAR-SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITY

(10 CFR 61.2)

A land disposal facility in which radioactive waste is disposed of in or within the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface.

NEGOTIATIONS

(Reference 25)

After potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are identified for a site, EPA coordinates with them to reach a settlement. Negotiated settlements result in PRPs paying for or conducting cleanup activities under EPA supervision. If negotiations fail, EPA can order the PRPs to conduct the cleanup or EPA can pay for the cleanup using Superfund monies and then sue the PRPs to recover costs.

NEPA VALUES

(Reference 96)

The term “NEPA values” refers to values “such as the analysis of cumulative, off-site, ecological, and socioeconomic impacts” that DOE will incorporate “to the extent practicable” in CERCLA documentation relative to the review of remedial activities. Under a June 1994 Secretarial Policy on NEPA, DOE will address NEPA values and public involvement procedures through the CERCLA process; stand-alone NEPA documentation will not be prepared for CERCLA actions. However, NEPA reviews are to be undertaken for the siting, construction, and operation of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that, in addition to supporting CERCLA actions, also serve waste management or other purposes.

NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV)

(Reference 74)

The present value of the future net revenues of an investment less the investment's current and future cost. An investment is profitable if the NPV of the net revenues it generates in the future exceeds its cost, that is, if the NPV is positive.

NET WORKING CAPITAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Current assets minus current liabilities.

NET WORTH**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

Total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.

NEUTRON RADIATION**(Reference 11)**

High-energy neutral particles form this radiation. Neutrons can travel long distances in air and other materials and, along with gamma rays, present the greatest hazards for external exposure. Neutron radiation requires special shielding, usually light materials containing hydrogen.

NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE**(TSCA §3)**

Any chemical substance which is not included in the chemical substance list compiled and published under Section 8(b).

**NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
or NEW FACILITY****(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976.

NEW HWM FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A hazardous waste management facility which began operation or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980.

NEW TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A tank that will be used to store or process used oil and for which installation has commenced after the effective date of the authorized used oil program for the State in which the tank is located.

NEW TANK SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after December 22, 1988.

NEW TANK SYSTEM or NEW TANK COMPONENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after July 14, 1986; except, however, for purposes of §264.193(g)(2) and §265.193(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction commences after July 14, 1986. (See also “existing tank system.”)

NEW USES OF ASBESTOS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

Commercial uses of asbestos not identified in §763.165 the manufacture, importation or processing of which would be initiated for the first time after August 25, 1989. The following products are also not new uses of asbestos: acetylene cylinders, arc chutes, asbestos diaphragms, battery separators, high grade electrical paper, missile liner, packing, reinforced plastic, sealant tape, specialty industrial gaskets, and textiles.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**(Reference 41)**

EPA's interpretation of the term “no action alternative” may not strictly correspond to the meaning DOE may attach to this term for purposes of complying with Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In NEPA terminology, the “no action alternative” could be that alternative which involves nothing beyond the preexisting conditions at a site (including any built-in safeguards). In a CERCLA Record of Decision, however, the “no action alternative” equates with a determination to do nothing further at a site on the national priority list, and it can ONLY be selected if the RI/FS reveals that there are no remaining unacceptable health or environmental risks due to the site. In promulgating revisions to the NCP, EPA interpreted this to mean that the government could literally “walk away” from the site, essentially leaving it available for completely unrestricted use. Thus, EPA has given the term “no action alternative” a special meaning.

EPA's definition is important to DOE because EPA provides oversight for and must concur with DOE's decisions about remedial activities. Since current DOE policy (DOE Order 5400.4) requires integrating CERCLA and NEPA requirements, it is important that DOE continue to use the term “no action alternative” as required by NEPA, while at the same time recognizing the contrasting nature of the EPA/CERCLA interpretation.

NO DETECTABLE ORGANIC EMISSIONS**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

No escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in § 265.1084(d) of this subpart [40 CFR 265, Subpart CC].

NO FURTHER ACTION (NFA)**(Reference 54)**

A determination made by a regulator that no further action be required at a facility. This determination is made upon request, after regulator approval of the RCRA facility investigation report, and the absence of evidence of a release or threatened release of a hazardous waste/constituent from a solid waste management unit.

(Reference 95)

A determination, under proposed 40 CFR 264.514, in which EPA has proposed a mechanism by which a permittee may request a permit modification to effectively terminate further corrective action at solid waste management units (SWMUs). This proposed mechanism is known as a Determination of No Further Action (DNFA). A DNFA may be made in those cases where a release or suspected release identified in a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) or RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is found either nonexistent or to pose a threat to human health or the environment (55 FR 30813).

NO FURTHER REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED**(Reference 34)**

Site disposition decision that further response under the Federal Superfund is unnecessary.

(Reference 25)

A determination made by EPA following a preliminary assessment that a site does not pose a significant risk and so requires no further activity under CERCLA.

NO-MIGRATION VARIANCE PETITION**(Reference 42)**

Petition filed by a hazardous waste management facility to be exempted from Land Disposal Restrictions established under RCRA. In general, the facility operator must successfully demonstrate that hazardous waste will not migrate from the proposed disposal area as long as such waste is considered hazardous under RCRA. Prior to final EPA approval, no-migration petitions must be subjected to public comment.

NONAQUEOUS PHASE LIQUIDS (NAPL)**(Reference 54)**

Organic compounds (or mixtures of compounds) that are immiscible (resistant to mixing) with water. Includes light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) which float in pools on ground water, and dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) found in pools submerged beneath ground water.

NON-BINDING ALLOCATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY**(Reference 25)**

Process for EPA to propose a way for potentially responsible parties to allocate costs among themselves.

NONCOMMERCIAL PURPOSES**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to motor fuel, means not for resale.

NON-COMPLIANCE**(Reference 25)**

If a potentially responsible party (PRP) does not meet the agreement set forth in a negotiated settlement, the PRP is in “non-compliance” and EPA can invoke penalties, usually in the form of fines.

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS**(Reference 47)**

Any pollutant not identified as either conventional or toxic in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.21(i)(2).

NONFRIABLE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building which when dry may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

NONIMPERVIOUS SOLID SURFACES**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Solid surfaces which are porous and are more likely to absorb spilled PCBs prior to completion of the cleanup requirements prescribed in this policy. Nonimpervious solid surfaces include, but are not limited to, wood, concrete, asphalt, and plasterboard.

NON-PCB TRANSFORMER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer that contains less than 50 ppm PCB; except that any transformer that has been converted from a PCB Transformer or a PCB-Contaminated transformer cannot be classified as a non-PCB Transformer until reclassification has occurred, in accordance with the requirements of §761.30 (a)(2)(v).

NONRESTRICTED ACCESS AREAS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Any area other than restricted access, outdoor electrical substations, and other restricted access locations, as defined in this Section. In addition to residential/commercial areas, these areas include unrestricted access rural areas (areas of low density development and population where access is uncontrolled by either man-made barriers or naturally occurring barriers, such as rough terrain, mountains, or cliffs).

NON-ROOF COATING**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a coating, cement, adhesive, or sealant and not intended for use on roofs. Major applications of this product include: liquid sealants; semi-liquid glazing, caulking and patching compounds; asphalt-based compounds; epoxy adhesives; butyl rubber sealants; vehicle undercoatings; vinyl sealants; and compounds containing asbestos fibers that are used for bonding, weather proofing, sound deadening, sealing, coating; and other such applications.

NONSUDDEN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An occurrence which takes place over time and involves continuous or repeated exposure.

NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS**(Reference 8)**

Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a planning period of more than six months available before on-site activities must begin. The lead agency will undertake an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for non-time-critical removals.

(Reference 68)

An action performed through response authority under the National Contingency Plan “where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a CERCLA removal action is appropriate and that a planning period of at least six months exists prior to the initiation of the on-site removal activities” [40 CFR 300.15(n)(4)]. Jointly-issued DOD/DOE/EPA guidance states that “strong consideration should be given to non-time critical removals [which] will achieve results comparable to remedial action, but which may be completed in less time” (Guidance on Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities. DOD/DOE/EPA. August 22, 1994). The joint DOE/EPA Policy on Decommissioning states a preference for non-time critical removal actions for decommissioning activities, consistent with the Policy.

NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS (continued)**(Reference 9)**

Actions taken under CERCLA Section 104 Authority to respond to site problems that require more than 6-months planning prior to field implementation.

NON-TOXIC THRESHOLD LEVEL**(Reference 25)**

The “safe” level of a contaminant that is based on a NOEL (no observable effect level) from animal toxicity testing in combination with a human safety factor.

NONWASTEWATERS**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Wastes that do not meet the criteria for wastewaters in Paragraph (f) of this section.

NO SUSPECTED RELEASE**(Reference 34)**

A professional judgement conclusion based on site and pathway conditions indicating that a hazardous substance is not likely to have been released to the environment. (No suspected release is the PA term analogous to the HRS “potential to release.”)

NOTICE LETTER**(Reference 8)**

An EPA enforcement action intended to notify PRPs of their potential liability and their rights. Notice letters are a first step in determining whether a PRP is willing and financially capable of undertaking a proper response.

NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY**(Reference 15)**

A letter sent to the owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment facility whose Part B permit application is incomplete. The Notice of Deficiency describes the additional information required to complete the Part B permit application.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (NPRM)**(Reference 10)**

A document published in the Federal Register that sets forth proposed regulatory language, provides notice of issues to be commented on, and presents other supplementary and background information about the rulemaking.

NOTIFICATION**(Reference 8)**

Section 103(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, requires that any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility notify the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as he/she has knowledge of any release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant

NOTIFICATION (continued)

involving a reportable quantity (RQ). EPA has issued a final rule on reportable quantities and notification requirements (50 FR 13456, April 4, 1985, 51 FR 34534, September 29, 1986).

NOTIFIER**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

The person under the jurisdiction of the exporting country who has, or will have at the time the planned transfrontier movement commences, possession or other forms of legal control of the waste and who proposes their transfrontier movement for the ultimate purpose of submitting them to recovery operations. When the United States (U.S.) is the exporting country, notifier is interpreted to mean a person domiciled in the U.S.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX**(Reference 43)**

Major facilities involved in the production and testing of nuclear weapons, operating under Department of Energy Defense Programs.

NUCLIDE**(Reference 11)**

A species of atom characterized by its mass number, atomic number, and nuclear energy state, provided that the mean life in that state is long enough to be observable.

Q**OBLIGATION****(Reference 8)**

The amount of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. These will include outlays for which obligations have not been previously recorded and will reflect adjustments for differences between previously recorded obligations and actual outlays to liquidate those obligations (OMB Circular A-34).

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA)**(Reference 15)**

A federal act which provides the regulatory vehicle for assuring the safety and health of workers in firms generally employing more than 10 people. Its goal is to set standards of safety that will prevent injury and/or illness among workers. Safety, chiefly encompassing the physical work place, and health, which governs exposure to settings that could induce acute or chronic health effects, are covered by the act.

OCCURRENCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

An accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in a release from an underground storage tank.

OCEAN**(Reference 34)**

A type of surface water body which includes: (1) Ocean areas seaward from a baseline distance of 12 miles from shore, (2) The Great Lakes, along with wetlands contiguous to them.

**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL
RESPONSE (OERR)****(Reference 10)**

Under the supervision of a Director, is responsible to the Assistant Administrator for the emergency and remedial response functions of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). The Director is responsible for developing national strategy, programs, technical policies, regulations, and guidelines for the control of abandoned hazardous waste sites and response to and prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills.

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING**(Reference 10)**

Coordinates civil and criminal enforcement actions with the U.S. Department of Justice and provides Superfund enforcement support through the activities of the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC). The NEIC performs special environmental monitoring work, evidence audit control processes to ensure proper chain-of-custody procedures, cleanup of Federal facility sites, and nonbinding preliminary allocations of responsibility (NBARs).

OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (OPM)**(Reference 10)**

Under the supervision of a Director, who reports to the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), OPM is made up of three subordinate units: Policy and Analysis Staff, Management and Evaluation Staff, and Resources Management Staff.

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE**(Reference 10)**

As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), is responsible for managing and implementing the RCRA program.

**OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE (OSWER)**

(Reference 10)

Provides policy, guidance, and direction for EPA's hazardous waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations for solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal; national management of Superfund; and the development of guidelines for the Emergency Preparedness, "Community Right-to-Know," and Underground Storage Tank programs.

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT (OWPE)

(Reference 10)

As part of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), provides enforcement policy and support for the Superfund and RCRA programs.

OFFSHORE FACILITY

**[CERCLA §101(17)]
[CWA §311(a)(11)]**

Any facility of any kind located in, on, or under, any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.

OFF-SITE

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any site which is not onsite.

(Reference 11)

Beyond the boundary line marking the limits of plant property.

OFF-SITE DISPOSAL

(Reference 8)

Transport of hazardous substances from a CERCLA removal site to a RCRA-approved facility for storage, treatment, destruction or secure disposition. Off-site disposal must be in accordance with Section 121(d)(3) of CERCLA, and EPA's off-site disposal policy, entitled "Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-site Response Actions"

OFF-SITE FINAL RULE

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.440)

A requirement of the National Contingency Plan that the acceptability of an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility be determined before CERCLA wastes are transferred there.

OFF-SITE FINAL RULE (continued)**(Reference 96)**

In the event that remedial wastes from a CERCLA site are sent to a RCRA treatment, storage or disposal unit at the same DOE facility, but located outside the CERCLA “on-site” area of contamination, DOE may be required to adhere to the criteria for acceptability established by the Off-Site Final Rule.

OIL**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

(DOE 5000.3A)

Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM**(Reference 10)**

An automated informational repository data base containing 126 fields of information on physical, chemical, biological, toxicological, and commercial data on approximately 1,400 oil and hazardous materials that are potentially harmful to human health and welfare and/or the environment.

OIL POLLUTION FUND**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The fund established by Section 311(k) of the CWA.

OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND (OSLTF)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

ON GROUND TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A device meeting the definition of “tank” in §260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

ONSHORE FACILITY**[CERCLA §101(18)]**

Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land or non-navigable waters within the United States.

[CWA §311(a)10]

Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the U.S. other than submerged land.

ON-SITE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

On the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right(s)-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right(s)-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which the person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Within the boundaries of a contiguous property unit.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

ON-SITE HANDLING, STORAGE, AND PROCESSING**(Reference 15)**

All activities associated with the handling, storage, and processing of solid wastes before being collected and taken to a disposal area.

ON THE PREMISES WHERE STORED**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

With respect to heating oil, means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

OPEN BURNING**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The combustion of any material without the following characteristics: (1) Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, (2) Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and (3) Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

OPEN DUMP**(RCRA § 1004)**

Any facility or site where solid waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill which meets the criteria promulgated under Section 4004 and which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste.

OPEN-ENDED VALVE OR LINE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with hazardous waste and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

OPERABLE UNIT**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration, or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of operable units, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. Operable units may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action, or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site.

(Reference 1)

An overall response action that by itself eliminates or mitigates a release, a threat of a release, or an exposure pathway.

OPERABLE UNIT (continued)**(Reference 10)**

An action taken as one part of an overall site cleanup. For example, a carbon adsorption system could be installed to halt rapidly spreading groundwater contaminants while a more comprehensive and long-term remedial investigation/feasibility to investigate soil contamination is underway. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

(Reference 9)

Under CERCLA, discrete actions that comprise incremental steps toward the final remedy.

OPERATING COSTS**(Reference 15)**

Recurring program costs, such as labor, equipment operation and maintenance, utilities, administration, and promotion.

OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.200)**

For purposes of this subpart, the use, storage, filling, or dispensing of petroleum contained in an UST or UST system.

OPERATIONAL LIFE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under Subpart G.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions.

(Reference 26)

Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (continued)**(Reference 10)**

Activities conducted at a site, generally by States, after a response action occurs to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A program of work practices to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.

OPERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

(DOE 5480.5)

An individual designated by management to perform operations or conduct activities with radioactive materials at a nuclear facility.

(AEA Chap.2, 11, r)

Any individual who manipulates the controls of a utilization or production facility.

[CERCLA §101(20)]

(A) The term “operator” means: (i) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, such vessel, (ii) in the case of an onshore facility or an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such facility, and (iii) in the case of any abandoned facility, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately prior to such abandonment. Such term does not include a person, who, without participating in the management of a vessel or facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect his security interest in the vessel or facility; in the case of any facility, title or control of which was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to a unit of State or local government, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately beforehand.

(B) In the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier and except as provided in Section 107(a)(3) or (4) of this Act,

OPERATOR (continued)

(i) the term “owner or operator” shall mean such common carrier or other bona fide for hire carrier acting as an independent contractor during such transportation, (ii) the shipper of such hazardous substance shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release during such transportation which resulted solely from circumstances or conditions beyond his control.

(C) In the case of a hazardous substance which has been delivered by a common or contract carrier to a disposal or treatment facility and except as provided in Section 107(a)(3) or (4) (i) the term “owner or operator” shall not include such common or contract carrier, and (ii) such common or contract carrier shall not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release at such disposal or treatment facility resulting from circumstances or conditions beyond its control.

(D) The term “owner or operator” does not include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this Paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from the facility, and such a State or local government shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any non-governmental entity, including liability under Section 107.

ORGANIC CARBON PARTITION COEFFICIENT

(Reference 25)

Soil: water partition coefficient for a contaminant normalized to the soil's organic carbon content.

ORGANIC COMPLEXATION or CHELATING

(Reference 25)

A process in which a metal ion is bound to nonmetal atoms (e.g., nitrogen, carbon, oxygen) to form a heterocyclic ring having coordinate covalent bonds.

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

(Reference 25)

Chemical compounds composed of carbon and hydrogen, including materials such as oils, pesticides, and solvents.

**ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT AREA (OECD)**

(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)

All land or marine areas under the national jurisdiction of any designated OECD member country in §262.58. When the regulations refer to shipments to or from an OECD country, this means OECD area.

ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MARKET PART

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Any part installed in or on a motor vehicle in the manufacturer's production line.

OTHER LAND

(Reference 3)

Land that DOE has received through a grant or other vehicle. Approximately 11% of DOE real property is other land.

**OTHER RESTRICTED ACCESS (NONSUBSTATION)
LOCATIONS**

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)

Areas other than electrical substations that are at least 0.1 kilometer (km) from a residential/commercial area and limited by man-made barriers (e.g., fences and walls) to substantially limited by naturally occurring barriers such as mountains, cliffs, or rough terrain. These areas generally include industrial facilities and extremely remote rural locations. (Areas where access is restricted but are less than 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area are considered to be residential/commercial areas.)

OTHERWISE USE

(EPCRA/40 CFR 372)

For toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting under EPCRA Section 313, “otherwise use” or “use” means any use of a toxic chemical that is not covered by the terms *manufacture* or *process* and includes use of a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or trade name product. Relabeling or redistributing a container of a toxic chemical where no repackaging of the toxic chemical occurs does not constitute use or processing of the toxic chemical.

OUTDOOR ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)

Outdoor, fenced-off, and restricted access areas used in the transmission and/or distribution of electrical power outdoor electrical substations restrict public access by being fenced or walled off as defined under §761.30(l)(1)(ii). For purposes of this TSCA policy, outdoor electrical substations are defined as being located at least 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area. Outdoor fenced-off and restricted access areas used in the transmission and/or distribution of electrical power which are located less than 0.1 km from a residential/commercial area are considered to be residential/commercial areas.

OVERFILL RELEASE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

OWNER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

In the case of an UST system in use on November 8, 1984, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns an UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and in the case of any UST system in use before November 8, 1984, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

OWNER OR OPERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under RCRA.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

When the owner or operator are separate parties, refers to the party that is obtaining or has obtained financial assurances.

OXIDATION**(Reference 25)**

A reaction in which electrons are transferred from one atom to another.

OXIDIZER**(Reference 51)**

A substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.

P**PACKING****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a mechanical seal in circumstances involving rotary, reciprocating, and helical motions, and which are intended to restrict fluid

PACKING (continued)

or gas leakage between moving and stationary surfaces. Major applications of this product include: seals in pumps; seals in valves; seals in compressors; seals in mixers; seals in swing joints; and seals in hydraulic cylinders.

PARENT CORPORATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

A corporation which directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a “subsidiary” of the parent corporation.

PART A**(Reference 15)**

The first part of the two part application that must be submitted by a hazardous waste TSD facility to receive a permit. It contains general facility information such as location, waste types, quantities, process types, and capacities. There is a standard form for the PART A.

PART B**(Reference 15)**

The second part of the permit application that includes detailed and highly technical information concerning the hazardous waste TSD facility in question. There is no standard form for the PART B. Instead, the facility must submit information, based on the regulatory requirements, on exactly how the operator or owner will comply with RCRA.

PARTIAL CLOSURE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Parts 264 and 265 of this chapter at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

PARTICULATE ASBESTOS MATERIAL**(40 CFR 61.141)**

Finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.

PARTITION COEFFICIENT**(Reference 25)**

A mathematical expression to represent the ratio of a contaminant concentration in each of two phases (e.g., soil: water).

PARTS PER BILLION/PARTS PER MILLION**(Reference 35)**

Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, one ounce of trichloroethylene (TCE) in one million ounces of water is one ppm; one ounce of TCE in one billion ounces of water is one ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-sized swimming pool, the water will contain about one ppb of TCE.

PA-SCORE**(Reference 34)**

EPA's computer program that automates PA site scoring.

PASSIVE INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL**(40 CFR 191.12)**

(1) Permanent markers placed at a disposal site, (2) public records and archives, (3) government ownership and regulations regarding land or resource use, and (4) other methods of preserving knowledge about the location, design, and contents of a disposal system.

PATHWAY**(Reference 34)**

The environmental medium through which a hazardous substance may threaten targets. The PA evaluates the migration and threat potential through the ground water, surface water, air, and soil exposure pathways.

(Reference 11)

A route and sequence of processes by which radioactive material may move through the environment to humans or other organisms.

PAYBACK PERIOD**(Reference 74)**

The amount of time required for an investment to generate enough net revenues or savings to cover the initial capital outlay for the investment.

PCB and PCBs**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance. Refer to §761.1(b) for applicable concentrations of PCBs. PCB and PCBs as contained in PCB items are defined in §761.3. For any purposes under this Part, inadvertently generated non-Aroclor PCBs are defined as the total PCBs calculated following division of the quantity of monochlorinated biphenyls by 50 and dichlorinated biphenyls by 5.

PCB ARTICLE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manufactured article, other than a PCB Container, that contains PCBs and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs. "PCB Article" includes capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, pipes and any other manufactured item (1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, (2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and (3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition which have no commercial purpose separate from that of the PCB Article.

PCB ARTICLE CONTAINER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB Articles or PCB Equipment, and whose surface(s) has not been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB CONTAINER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB Articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB-CONTAMINATED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any electrical equipment, including but not limited to transformers (including those used in railway locomotives and self-propelled cars), capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches (including sectionalizers and motor starters), electromagnets, and cable, that contain 50 ppm or greater PCB, but less than 500 ppm PCB. Oil-filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable whose PCB concentration is unknown must be assumed to be PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment. (See Sec.761.30 (a) and (h) for provisions permitting reclassification of electrical equipment containing 500 ppm or greater PCBs to PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment).

PCB EQUIPMENT**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manufactured item, other than a PCB Container or a PCB Article Container, which contains a PCB Article or other PCB Equipment, and includes microwave ovens, electronic equipment, and fluorescent light ballasts and fixtures.

PCB ITEM**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any PCB Article, PCB Article Container, PCB Container, or PCB Equipment, that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB or PCBs.

PCB MARK**(Reference 97)**

A label with black striping around the border and containing certain information specified in the regulations that is applied to PCB Items (i.e., any manufactured item containing or contaminated with PCBs). The text of the mark includes the warning “Caution Contains PCBs,” instructions in case of accident or spill, and the telephone number of the National Response Center. The PCB mark must have either a yellow or white background.

PCB TRANSFORMER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.

PCB WASTE(S)**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Those PCBs and PCB Items that are subject to the disposal requirements of Subpart D of this part.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**(Reference 38)**

A term used to denote all activities (qualitative and quantitative) carried out to (1) determine the long-term ability of a site/facility to effectively isolate the waste and ensure the long-term health and safety of the public and (2) provide the basis for demonstrating regulatory compliance. Performance assessment serves as a focal point for site characterization, model development and uncertainty analysis.

(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)

An analysis that: (1) identifies the processes and events that might affect the disposal system; (2) examines the effects of these processes and events on the performance of the disposal system; and (3) estimates the cumulative releases of radionuclides, considering the associated uncertainties, caused by all significant processes and events. These estimates shall be incorporated into an overall probability distribution of cumulative release to the extent practicable.

PERFORMANCE CONFIRMATION**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The program of tests, experiments, and analyses which is conducted to evaluate the accuracy and adequacy of the information used to determine with reasonable assurance that the performance objectives for the period after permanent closure will be met.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**(Reference 2)**

An evaluation undertaken after remediation has been implemented to determine the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PERMANENT CLOSURE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Final backfilling of the underground facility and the sealing of shafts and boreholes.

PERMANENT RADON BARRIER**(40 CFR 192.31)**

The final barrier constructed to achieve compliance with, including attainment of, the limit on releases of radon-222 in §192.32(b)(1)(ii).

PERMIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of this part and Parts 271 and 124. Permit includes permit by rule (§270.60), and emergency permit (§270.61). Permit does not include RCRA interim status (Subpart G of this part), or any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

(Reference 3)

(For real property) A temporary right of use (exclusive or nonexclusive) of real property, usually granted to another Federal agency.)

(PERMIT) APPLICATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2, 40 CFR 270.12)**

The EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in approved States, including any approved modifications or revisions. A RCRA permit application consists of two parts, Part A (see §270.13) and Part B (see §270.14 and applicable sections in §§270.15-270.29).

PERMIT-BY-RULE**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A provision of these regulations stating that a facility or activity is deemed to have a RCRA permit if it meets the requirements of the provision.

PERMIT MODIFICATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.41)**

When the Director of EPA receives any information (for example, inspects the facility, receives information submitted by the permittee as required in the permit (see §270.30), receives a request for revocation and reissuance under §124.5 or conducts a review of the permit file), he or she may determine whether one or more of the causes listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for modification, or revocation and reissuance or both exist. If cause exists, the Director may modify or revoke and reissue the permit accordingly, subject

PERMIT MODIFICATION (continued)

to the limitations of paragraph (c) of this section, and may request an updated application if necessary. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

(Reference 15)

Requirements in a RCRA permit, including ambient, performance, design, and/or operating standards contained in the regulations that the owner or operator must meet in perpetuity in constructing, operating, closing, and caring for the facility.

PERSON

[CERCLA §101(21)]

An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States Government, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

(RCRA §1004(15))

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

An individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. "Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States Government.

PERSON (continued)**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any natural or judicial person including any individual, corporation, partnership, or association; any State or political subdivision thereof; any interstate body; and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Any natural person, firm, company, corporation, joint-venture, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, or any other business entity; any State or political subdivision thereof, or any municipality; any interstate body and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(AEA Chap. 2, 11, s)

(1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, Government agency other than the Commission, any State or any political subdivision of, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and (2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

(10 CFR 61.2)

(1) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, government agency other than the Commission or DOE (except that the DOE is considered a person within the meaning of the regulations in this Part to the extent that its facilities and activities are subject to the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission pursuant to law), any State or any political subdivision of or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and (2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

PERSONAL PROPERTY**(Reference 3)**

Generally means movable items, which are not permanently affixed or an integral part of the real property. Archeological artifacts that have been excavated would be considered personal property while artifacts that are still buried are part of the real property.

PERSONNEL or FACILITY PERSONNEL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

All persons who work at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of Part 264 or 265 of this chapter.

PESTICIDE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10, 40 CFR 273.6)**

Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that: (1) Is a new animal drug under FFDCA (Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) section 201 (w), or (2) Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or (3) Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201 (x) that bears or contains any substances described by paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition.

PETROLEUM**(Reference 80)**

As defined in Section 9001(8) of SWDA, “the term 'petroleum' means petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60°F and 14.7 pounds/square inch absolute).” This term includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel.

PETROLEUM MARKETING FACILITIES**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Include all facilities at which petroleum is produced or refined and all facilities from which petroleum is sold or transferred to other petroleum marketers or to the public.

PETROLEUM MARKETING FIRMS**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

All firms owning petroleum marketing facilities. Firms owning other types of facilities with USTs as well as petroleum marketing facilities are considered to be petroleum marketing firms.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**(Reference 3)**

Neither defined by CERCLA nor the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA). However, a practical definition of the term can be adopted from the RCRA implementing regulations. Under the 40 CFR 280.12 definition for a regulated substance, it is “petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60° Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).” Examples are gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel.

PETROLEUM REFINING FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

An establishment primarily engaged in producing gasoline, kerosine, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation, straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes (i.e., facilities classified as SIC 2911).

PETROLEUM UST SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

An underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

pH**(Reference 15)**

A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a scale of 0 to 14 (low is acidic, high is alkaline or caustic, 7 is neutral). The pH of normal rainwater can be as low as 5.6 because of carbonic acid resulting from the natural process of water taking up atmospheric carbon dioxide. Virtually all of eastern North America receives rain with a pH below 5.0. This is referred to as “acid rain.”

PHASED RESPONSE STRATEGY**(Reference 9)**

An environmental restoration strategy that uses early actions (removal and interim remedial) to address the more obvious or more easily remediable problems, leaving more complex or lower risk to final actions after a final CERCLA Record of Decision is signed.

PHOTOLYSIS**(Reference 25)**

The degradation of a contaminant by chemical reactions catalyzed by light.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**(Reference 9)**

The physical characteristics of a site generally include topography, geology, hydrogeology, surface water features, groundwater and surface water interactions, and meteorology. The results of evaluating physical characteristics are used to confirm and/or revise relevant elements (e.g., soil types, aquifer boundaries, and physical characteristics) of the conceptual site model developed during scoping. Physical characteristics are important to understanding contaminant extent and potential for migration, waste unit features, probable response of an aquifer to various pumping schemes, and other similar issues.

PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

Excavation, movement of earth, erection of forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare an HWM facility to accept hazardous waste.

PICOCURIE (pCi)**(Reference 25)**

A unit of measurement of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of any radionuclide that undergoes exactly 3.7×10^{10} radioactive disintegrations per second. A picocurie is one trillionth (10^{-12}) of a curie, or 0.037 disintegrations per second.

PICOCURIE PER LITER (pCi/l)**(Reference 25)**

A common unit of measurement of the concentration of radioactivity in a gas or liquid. A picocurie per liter corresponds to 0.037 radioactive disintegrations per second in every liter.

PILE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

(References 15, 39)

Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

(Reference 34)

Any non-containerized accumulation above the ground surface of solid, non-flowing wastes; includes open dumps. Some types of piles are: Chemical Waste Pile -- consists primarily of discarded chemical products, by-products, radioactive wastes, or used or unused feedstocks; Scrap Metal or Junk Pile -- consists primarily of scrap metal or discarded durable goods such as appliances, automobiles, auto parts, or batteries, composed of materials suspected to contain or have contained a hazardous substance; Tailings Pile consists primarily of any combination of overburden from a mining operation and tailings from a mineral mining, beneficiation, or processing operation; Trash Pile -- consists primarily of paper, garbage, or discarded non-durable goods which are suspected to contain or have contained a hazardous substance.

PILOT TESTS**(Reference 25)**

Testing of a cleanup technology, performed under actual site conditions, to identify potential problems prior to full-scale implementation.

PIPE or PIPING**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials.

PIPELINE FACILITIES
(including gathering lines)

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

New and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.

PIPELINE WRAP

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

An asbestos-containing product made of paper felt intended for use in wrapping or coating pipes for insulation purposes.

PLACEMENT

(Reference 38)

Also referred to as land disposal. For landfill closures, a facility must investigate whether closure activities constitute land disposal. Waste removed from a unit, treated, and placed back in to the unit, is considered land disposal and the waste is subject to the LDRs.

(Reference 98)

Actions in which restricted hazardous wastes are placed in or on the land (e.g., in landfills, surface impoundments, etc.). RCRA-regulated hazardous wastes that are placed in land-based units (i.e., land disposed) are subject to the applicable LDR standards. The concept of placement is most relevant to environmental restoration activities and has been well-defined by EPA for CERCLA actions.

PLANNED REMOVAL

(Reference 8)

Under the previous NCP, a removal action at an incident that (1) could not await a listing on the NPL for the initiation of response or (2) allowed more time than an immediate removal to plan the response, but that still required expeditious attention to prevent/mitigate risk to public health, welfare or the environment. Planned removals are not conducted under the current NCP.

PLASMA ARC INCINERATOR

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any enclosed device using a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

PLAT or SURVEY PLAT

(Reference 38)

A small piece of land; or a plan, map, or chart of a piece of land.

PLUTONIUM

(Reference 25)

A heavy, radioactive, man-made metallic element. Its most important isotope is fissionable ^{238}Pu , which is produced by the irradiation of ^{238}U . Routine analysis cannot distinguish between the ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu isotopes, hence, the term $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$.

POINT OF COMPLIANCE (POC)

[RCRA/Proposed 40 CFR 264.525(e)(1)(i)-(v)]

(Reference 99)

Under the proposed Subpart S, the POC is the point(s) or area(s) where a facility must measure or predict contaminant levels and eventually demonstrate compliance with the media-cleanup standards. The location of the POC is medium-specific and depends on factors such as the potential for exposure of human or animal populations, the potential for migration, the potential for impact to sensitive ecosystems, and accessibility.

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.95)

(Reference 27)

The point of compliance is the point in the ground waste where the ground water protection standard must be met. It is defined as the vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area that extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying regulated units.

POINT OF WASTE ORIGINATION

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

(1) When the facility owner or operator is the generator of the hazardous waste, the point of waste origination means the point where a solid waste produced by a system, process, or waste management unit is determined to be a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261. [Note: In this case, this term is being used in a manner similar to the use of the term “point of generation” in air standards established for waste management operations under authority of the Clean Air Act in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63]. (2) When the facility owner and operator are not the generator of the hazardous waste, point of waste origination means the point where the owner or operator accepts delivery or takes possession of the hazardous waste.

POINT OF WASTE TREATMENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

The point where a hazardous waste to be treated in accordance with 40 CFR 265.1083(c)(2) exits the treatment process. Any waste determination shall be made before the waste is conveyed, handled, or otherwise managed in a manner that allows the waste to volatilize to the atmosphere.

POINT SOURCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

POLICY**(Reference 15)**

A principle, plan, or course of action, as pursued by a government, organization, individual, etc.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION**(Reference 25)**

The definition of political subdivision varies from State to State, so each State determines what units of government meet its legislative definition. A political subdivision can participate in Superfund cleanup as a lead or support agency when EPA and the State agree that this enhances the cleanup process and results in an efficient, economical, and well coordinated use of resources.

POLLUTANT or CONTAMINANT**[CERCLA §101(33)]**

Includes, but not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring; except that the term “pollutant or contaminant” shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Subparagraphs (A) through (F) of Paragraph (14) and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

POLLUTION CONTROL**(Reference 12)**

Measures that are applied after waste and pollutants are generated, such as: off-site recycling, waste treatment, concentrating hazardous or toxic constituents to reduce volume, diluting constituents to reduce hazard or toxicity, or transferring hazardous or toxic constituents from one environmental medium to another.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

(Reference 12)

The use of materials, processes, and practices that reduce or eliminate the generation and release of pollutants, contaminants, hazardous substances, and waste into land, water, and air. For DOE, this includes recycling activities.

(Reference 5)

Pollution prevention means ‘source reduction’ as defined by [the Pollution Prevention Act], and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through: (a) increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; or (b) protection of natural resources by conservation.

(Reference 74)

Any practice that reduces the amount of environmental and health impacts of any pollutant released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. Pollution prevention includes modifications of equipment and processes; reformulation or redesign of products and processes; substitution of raw materials; and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

DOE, defines pollution prevention as the use of materials, processes, and practices that reduce or eliminate the generation and release of pollutants, contaminants, hazardous substances, and wastes into land, water, and air. Pollution prevention includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, and other resources along with practices that protect natural resources through conservation or more efficient use. Within the Department, pollution prevention includes all aspects of source reduction as defined by EPA, and incorporates waste minimization by expanding beyond the EPA definition of pollution prevention to include recycling. Pollution prevention is achieved through:

- equipment or technology selection or modification, process or procedure modification, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, waste segregation, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control;
- increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, including affirmative procurement; and
- recycling to reduce the amount of wastes and pollutants destined for release, treatment, storage, and disposal.

Pollution prevention can be applied to all DOE pollution-generating activities, including: manufacturing and production operations; facility operations, maintenance, and transportation; laboratory research; research, development, and demonstration; weapons

POLLUTION PREVENTION (continued)

dismantlement; stabilization, deactivation, and decommissioning; and legacy waste and contaminated site cleanup.

The Department is faced with the challenge of removing and treating wastes already generated from past production and manufacturing operations. Facility and equipment stabilization, deactivation and decommissioning, and weapons dismantlement activities will also result in significant amounts of wastes that must be handled. Many pollution prevention techniques may not directly apply to wastes that were generated and media that were contaminated by previous practices (nonroutine wastes). However, two techniques, waste segregation and recycling, will be key to reducing the amount of such wastes that would otherwise require additional treatment and disposal.

(Reference 12)

Additional waste and pollutants will be generated in the process of conducting restoration and dismantlement activities. Pollution prevention is applicable to the generation of secondary wastes and will be incorporated into remedial investigations, feasibility studies, design, and execution of all restoration and dismantlement projects. Restoration projects will be performed in a manner that reduces or prevents the generation of new waste and pollutants, and reduces the further release or spread of contamination.

POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1990

(Reference 12)

Establishes source reduction as the strategy of first choice for waste management.

(PPA 42 USC 1310 et seq.)

The Pollution Prevention Act requires facilities that report chemical releases and transfers under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) to indicate pollution prevention progress by providing for each chemical reported an activity index relative to the previous reporting year. The index can either be a production ratio or an index based on a variable other than production that is the primary influence on the quantity of chemical released or transferred. The Pollution Prevention Act also requires facilities to provide expanded materials accounting information by requiring facilities to report for the previous and current year, and estimate for the next two years, the quantity of TRI chemicals released, recycled, recovered for energy, treated, or disposed. Facilities are also required to report source reduction activities. Facilities meet the reporting requirements of the Pollution Prevention Act by completing Section 8 of the Form R for TRI reporting.

POLLUTION PREVENTION EXECUTIVE BOARD**(Reference 12)**

Established in 1992 to provide overall DOE leadership and direction for pollution prevention. Members include all CSOs (Cognizant Secretarial Offices). In 1996, the Under Secretary assumed the chairmanship.

POLLUTION PREVENTION OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT (PPOA) **(Reference 12)**

Evaluation and appraisal of a process, activity, or operation as a way to identify potential waste minimization opportunities. Formerly called Process Waste Assessment.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PERFORMANCE MEASURES **(Reference 12)**

Systems or techniques to measure pollution prevention progress by quantifying the amount of pollution not generated as a result of implementation of pollution prevention activities.

POLLUTION REPORTS **(Reference 8)**

Reports submitted by the OSC to EPA Headquarters to report on a release, the decision to activate the Fund, and progress at the response (including a description of activities and status of funding).

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) **(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3.

(Reference 29)

Due to particular chemical and physical properties, a class of halogenated organic chemicals that were widely used in industrial applications. Because of their flame retardant characteristics and stability at high temperatures, PCBs were used in dielectric fluids for transformers and capacitors, in hydraulic fluids, and in other products. Although other laws may apply, PCBs are regulated primarily under TSCA, which banned their manufacture after 1978.

POROSITY (SOIL) **(Reference 25)**

The volume percentage of the total soil bulk not occupied by solid particles.

POSING AN EXPOSURE RISK TO FOOD OR FEED **(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Being in any location where human food or animal feed products could be exposed to PCBs released from a PCB Item. A PCB Item poses an exposure risk to food or feed if PCBs

POSING AN EXPOSURE RISK TO FOOD OR FEED (continued)

released in any way from the PCB Item have a potential pathway to human food or animal feed. EPA considers human food or animal feed to include items regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Food and Drug Administration as human food or animal feed; this includes direct additives. Food or feed is excluded from this definition if it is used or stored in private homes.

POST-CLOSURE CARE

(Reference 55)

After completing closure at HWMUs closed with wastes in place, DOE facilities must monitor and maintain the unit to preserve the integrity of the containment system and to detect any releases of contaminants from the unit for 30 years. The length of the post-closure care period may be altered at EPA's discretion.

HWMUs managing radioactive mixed wastes must be closed, and post-closure care initiated, in accordance with low level waste requirements established in DOE Order 5400.5 and 5820.2A and associated guidance documents, as well as RCRA environmental protection, closure, post-closure, and monitoring requirements.

POST-CLOSURE PERMIT

(Reference 100)

A RCRA post-closure permit details the requirements for the performance of post-closure care at facilities where wastes will remain in place after closure of a hazardous waste management unit. It also contains all of the conditions applicable to the permit such as its duration and recordkeeping requirements. The post-closure permit serves as the basis for any enforcement actions deemed necessary by EPA or an authorized State during the post-closure period.

POST-CLOSURE PLAN

(RCRA/40 CFR 265.141)

The plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of §§ 265.117 through 264.120.

(Reference 55)

A post-closure plan is a detailed description of all activities to be conducted and their frequency during the post-closure care period.

POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Those activities that are necessary to sustain the integrity of a Fund-financed removal action following its conclusion. Post-removal site control may be a removal or remedial action

POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL (continued)

under CERCLA. The term includes, but is not limited to, activities such as relighting gas flares, replacing filters, and collecting leachate.

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Circumstances in which: (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES (PRP)

(Reference 17)

Those identified by EPA as potentially liable under CERCLA for cleanup costs. PRPs may include generators and present or former owners/operators of certain facilities or real property where hazardous wastes have been stored, treated, or disposed of, as well as those who accepted hazardous waste for transport and selected the facility.

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY

(Reference 26)

An individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to cleanup hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Circumstances in which: (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage. (3) The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility or, under certain circumstances, vibration or air erosion.

POWER REACTOR**(Reference 11)**

A generator of heat through controlled nuclear fission. Such heat energy, in turn, is used to generate power.

POZZOLONIC MATERIALS**(Reference 38)**

Cement kiln flyash or flyash from fossil fuel power plants, and other such materials; often used in combination with Portland cement as a stabilization technique.

PRACTICABILITY**(Reference 1)**

An action is practicable from an engineering perspective if it can be implemented within cost and time constraints, is not unreasonably difficult or complex, and is reliable.

PRECIPITATION RECHARGE**(Reference 25)**

The replenishment of ground water from infiltration of precipitation. Quantity measured using a rain gauge and calculating water level changes.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

(Reference 8)

An evaluation of the extent of release and degree of threat to human health and the environment in order to determine whether the release meets the criteria for a CERCLA-funded removal.

(Reference 10)

The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA and States use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection (SI) is undertaken.

(Reference 40)

The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release.

PRELIMINARY NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY**(Reference 91)**

PNRS are scoping documents which represent a trustee's initial attempt to identify any trust resources which may have been exposed to releases. PNRS may contain a preliminary exposure assessment if sufficient information is available to the trustee.

PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOALS (PRG)**(Reference 54)**

Preliminary, quantitative cleanup levels based on, or derived from, readily available information. They are established early in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study process and serve to focus the development of alternatives/measures on technologies that can achieve these goals.

PRELIMINARY SITE CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY (PSCS)**(Reference 54)**

A PSCS briefly reviews the investigative activities that have taken place and describes and displays site data (e.g., analytical results).

PRESCORE**(Reference 34)**

EPA's computer program that automates site scoring with the Hazard Ranking System.

PRESSURE RELEASE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

The emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

PRESSURIZED WATER REACTOR (PWR)**(Reference 11)**

A power reactor in which heat is transferred from the core to a heat exchanger by water kept under high pressure to achieve high temperature without boiling in the primary system. Steam is generated in a secondary circuit.

PRESUMPTIVE REMEDY**(Reference 9)**

An environmental restoration strategy that uses early actions (removal and interim remedial) to address the more obvious or more easily remediable problems, leaving more complex or lower risk to final actions after a final CERCLA Record of Decision is signed.

(Reference 102)

Presumptive Remedies are preferred technologies for common categories of sites, based on historical patterns of remedy selection and EPA's scientific and engineering evaluation of

PRESUMPTIVE REMEDY (continued)

performance data on technology implementation.

PRESUMPTIVE AND GENERIC REMEDIES**(Reference 9)**

Generic remedies are similar to presumptive remedies, but are less formal and not supported by National Administrative Records. Examples of generic remedies are technology matrices, which summarizes the potential applicability of technologies but not in enough detail to be considered an administrative record.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the material's becoming damaged or significantly damaged.

PRIMACY**(Reference 38)**

Exists in a State which has an approved UIC program.

PRIMARY PROCESSOR OF ASBESTOS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A person who processes for commercial purposes bulk asbestos.

PRIMARY TARGET**(Reference 34)**

A target which, based on professional judgement of site and pathway conditions and target characteristics, has a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance. (Primary target is the PA term analogous to the HRS target exposed to Level I or Level II actual contamination.)

PRIMARY WASTES**(Reference 11)**

Wastes that are generated as part of the cleanup of existing contaminants. Secondary wastes are generated from a supporting operation such as the use of personal protective equipment.

PROBABLE POINT OF ENTRY**(Reference 34)**

The point at which runoff from the site most likely enters surface water.

PROCESS

(TSCA §3)
(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

The preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce: (A) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the person so preparing such substance or mixture, or (B) as part of an article containing the chemical substance or mixture.

(EPCRA/40 CFR 372)

For toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting under EPCRA Section 313, process means the preparation of a toxic chemical, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce: (1) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the person so preparing such substance, or (2) as part of an article containing the toxic chemical. Process also applies to the processing of a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or trade name product.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT

(Reference 11)

The functional equipment, items or systems associated directly with the operation of a chemical or mechanical process.

PROCESS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

The preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage for the processor. Processing of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture is included. If a chemical or mixture containing impurities is processed for commercial purposes, then those impurities are also processed for commercial purposes.

PROCESS HEATER

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

A device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam.

PROCESS KNOWLEDGE

(Reference)

Information used by generators of hazardous waste to meet RCRA waste analysis requirements. Specifically, it is detailed information on the wastes obtained from existing published or documented waste analysis data or studies conducted on hazardous wastes generated by processes similar to that which generated the waste. Process knowledge is one component of *acceptable knowledge*.

PROCESS VENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations.

(Reference 103)

Any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations (§264.1031).

PROCESSING**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived product. Processing includes, but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining.

PROCESSING SITE**(40 CFR 192.01)**

(1) Any site, including the mill, designated by the Secretary of Energy under Section 102 (a)(1) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978; and (2) Any other real property or improvement thereon which is in the vicinity of such site, and is determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to be contaminated with residual radioactive materials derived from such site.

PROCESSOR**(TSCA §3)**

Any person who processes a chemical substance or mixture.

PROCUREMENT ITEM**(RCRA §1004)**

Any device, good, substance, material, product, or other item whether real or personal property which is the subject of any purchase, barter, or other exchange made to procure such item.

PROCUREMENT REQUEST**(Reference 8)**

The document for committing funds under a contract between EPA and a private firm.

PROCURING AGENCY**(RCRA §1004)**

Any Federal agency, or any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds for such procurement, or any person contracting with any such agency with respect to work performed under such contract.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS**(Reference 47)**

Standards that apply to all nondomestic discharges and prohibit pollutants that cause fire or explosions, corrosion, obstructions, high temperatures at POTWs, problems with worker health and safety, or interference.

PROJECT**(Reference 104)**

A remedy described in the Record of Decision that must be accomplished. It may be the remedy for an entire site or an operable unit.

PROJECT CEILING**(Reference 8)**

Represents the total funding approved for a removal action and is established in the initial removal Action Memorandum. The total project ceiling is comprised of an itemized breakout of the following cost categories: cleanup contractor, letter contracts with States, site-specific IAGs, TAT, NCLP analytical services, ERT/REAC, and EPA intramural costs. RAs may authorize ceilings up to \$2 million, provided the project is not expected to exceed that amount or is not a non-NPL site involving a nationally significant or precedent-setting issue. Costs that would exceed the project ceiling require a ceiling increase, which must be approved through a ceiling increase request.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)**(Reference 54)**

A planning tool that is recommended for use in the remedial design phase under CERCLA response actions/RCRA corrective actions. The plan consists of an analysis of the project's managerial goals, as well as constraints of the remedy, entailing pragmatic consideration of the components of remedial design and remedial action. The content of the plan will vary depending on the complexity of the remedial design and remedial action. Formerly known as the remedial management strategy.

PROJECT PLAN**(Reference 28)**

The document that defines the decommissioning project and sets the initial cost, schedule and technical baselines for the project.

PROJECT PLANNING**(Reference 36)**

Includes such activities as scoping data collection efforts, initiating identification of ARARs, and work plan preparation.

PROMULGATE**(Reference 15)**

To publish or make known officially (e.g., a law or statute).

PROPERTY DAMAGE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Shall have the meaning given this term by applicable state law. This term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage. However, such exclusions for property damage shall not include corrective action associated with releases from tanks which are covered by the policy.

PROPERTY TRANSFER**(Reference 3)**

Disposal (of property), donation, easement (granting of), exchange, lease, license, permit, or return (of withdrawn land).

PROPOSED PLAN**(Reference 26)**

A public participation requirement of SARA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the remedial investigation/feasibility study, and presents any waivers to cleanup standards of Section 121(d)(4) which may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under Agency consideration.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**(Reference 11)**

Special clothing worn by a person in a contaminated area to prevent contamination of his or her body or personal clothing.

PROVIDER OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

An entity that provides financial assurance to an owner or operator of an underground storage tank through one of the mechanisms listed in §§280.95 and 280.103, including a guarantor, insurer, risk retention group, surety, issuer of a letter of credit, issuer of a state-required mechanism, or a state.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**(Reference 25)**

A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft feasibility study and Proposed Plan.

PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND**(Reference 3)**

Land that the United States acquired from another nation by treaty, conquest, or purchase, ownership of which has never left the United States. These lands are generally administered by the Department of the Interior. (See also withdrawn land).

PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSIST TEAM**(Reference 10)**

A U.S. Coast Guard organization available through the NRC to assist OSCs and Regional offices in meeting demands for public information and participation.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a “State” or “municipality” (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act). This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**(Reference 105)**

Public participation plays an integral role in the RCRA permitting process. Officially, EPA uses the term “public participation” to denote the activities where permitting agencies and permittees encourage public input and feedback, conduct a dialogue with the public, provide access to decision-makers, assimilate public viewpoints and preferences, and demonstrate that those viewpoints and preferences have been considered by the decision-makers [see 40 CFR 25.3(b)]. “The public” in this case refers not only to private citizens, but also representatives of consumer, environmental, and minority associations; trade, industrial, agricultural, and labor organizations; public health, scientific, and professional societies; civic associations; public health, scientific, and professional societies ; civic associations; public officials; and governmental and educational associations [see 40 CFR 25.3(a)]. When one considers “the public” in this broad sense, public participation can mean any stakeholder activity carried out to increase public’s ability to understand and influence the RCRA permitting process.

PUBLIC VESSEL**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the U.S., or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

PUMP AND TREAT**(Reference 42)**

Groundwater remediation technique involving the extraction of contaminated groundwater from the subsurface to remove contaminants and subsequent return of the treated water to its source.

PYROPHORIC LIQUID**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F (54.5°C). A pyrophoric solid is any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneous combustible and water-reactive materials.

Q

QUALIFIED GROUND-WATER SCIENTIST

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in ground-water hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable that individual to make sound professional judgements regarding ground-water monitoring and contaminant fate and transport.

QUALIFIED INCINERATOR

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

(1) An incinerator approved under the provisions of §761.70. Any level of PCB concentration can be destroyed in an incinerator approved under §761.70, or (2) A high efficiency boiler which complies with the criteria of §761.60(a)(2) (iii)(A), and for which the operator has given written notice to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator in accordance with the notification requirements for the burning of mineral oil dielectric fluid under §761.60(a)(2)(iii)(B), or (3) An incinerator approved under Section 3005(c) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [42 U.S.C. 6925(c)] (RCRA), or (4) Industrial furnaces and boilers which are identified in 40 CFR 260.10 and 40 CFR 266.41(b) when operating at their normal operating temperatures (this prohibits feeding fluids, above the level of detection, during either startup or shutdown operations).

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

A written document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) activities designed to achieve the data quality objectives of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

(Reference 26)

A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)
(continued)

(Reference 40)

A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective activities to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting actions are of the appropriate quality.

QUANTIFIABLE LEVEL/LEVEL OF DETECTION

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

2 micrograms per gram from any resolvable gas chromatographic peak, i.e. 2 PPM.

QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

(Reference 42)

A methodology to evaluate the extent of human exposure to environmental contaminants with potential health effects, in the face of incomplete knowledge of the molecular mechanisms that lead to disease. Quantitative risk assessments quantify the hazards associated with a particular pollutant under specific conditions of exposure, the result is a calculation that relates a contaminant's known chemical characteristics, toxicological behavior, and conditions of exposure to the probable incidence of the adverse effect under consideration in a given population.

R

RADIATION

(Reference 25)

Refers to the process of emitting energy in the form of rays or particles that are thrown off by disintegrating atoms. The rays or particles emitted may consist of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation.

(Reference 11)

(1) The emission and propagation of radiant energy; for instance, the emission and propagation of electromagnetic waves (X or gamma radiation). (2) The emission and propagation of energetic particles such as alpha particles, beta particles, and neutrons.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

(Reference 11)

Any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE**(Reference 15)**

Any material that is considered both AEA classified radioactive waste and hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

High-level wastes and other radioactive materials other than HLW that are received for emplacement in a geologic repository.

(40 CFR 191.02)

As used in this part, means the high-level and transuranic radioactive waste covered by this part.

(Reference 11)

Any material containing or contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations greater than the values that competent authorities would consider acceptable in materials suitable for unrestricted use or release and for which there is no foreseen use.

RADIOACTIVITY**(Reference 25)**

A property possessed by some elements, such as uranium, whereby alpha, beta, or gamma rays are spontaneously emitted.

(Reference 11)

The property of certain nuclides of spontaneously emitting particles of gamma radiation.

RADIOACTIVITY, INDUCED**(Reference 11)**

Radioactivity produced in a substance after bombardment with neutrons or other particles. Also called *activation*.

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION**(Reference 11)**

Protection against the effects of internal and external human exposure to radiation and to radioactive materials.

RADIONUCLIDE**(Reference 25)**

Any naturally occurring or artificially produced radioactive element or isotope.

RADON**(Reference 25)**

A colorless, odorless, naturally occurring, radioactive gaseous element formed by radioactive decay of radium atoms. Chemical symbol is Rn, atomic weight is 222, half-life is 3.82 days.

RADON PROGENY/RADON DAUGHTER**(Reference 25)**

A term used to refer collectively to the intermediate products in the radon decay chain. Each “daughter” is an ultrafine radioactive particle that decays into another radioactive “daughter” until finally a stable nonradioactive molecule of lead is formed and no further radioactivity is produced.

RCRA**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-580, as amended by Pub. L. 95-609 and Pub. L. 96-482, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.)

RCRA CONTINGENCY PLAN**(Reference 106)**

The plan sets out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents.

RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT**(Reference 10)**

The first step in the RCRA corrective action process, generally equivalent to the PA/SI taken in Superfund.

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**(Reference 107)**

The second step of the RCRA corrective action process, and is taken after a RCRA facility assessment (RFA) has been conducted. As described under proposed 40 CFR §§264.510 through 264.513, the RFI is a detailed investigation to determine the nature, extent, and migration rate of a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, and to provide information necessary for developing a strategy for addressing contamination. The RFI is a focused investigation that is designed to characterize releases from individual SWMU's rather than a characterization of the entire facility.

RCRA FACILITY STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

(Reference 108)

The RCRA Facility Stabilization Initiative was developed as a means of implementing the Corrective Action Program's management goals recommended by the RIS (RCRA Implementation Study) for "stabilizing" actual or imminent releases from solid waste management units (SWMUs) that threatened human health and the environment. The overall goal of stabilization is to, as situations warrant, control or abate threats to human health and/or the environment from releases at RCRA facilities, and/or to prevent or minimize the further spread of contamination while long-term remedies are pursued. The Stabilization Initiative is a management philosophy and should not be confused with stabilization technologies (e.g. solidification, vitrification, and other immobilizing techniques).

RCRA PART A PERMIT

(Reference 38)

The first part of a RCRA permit application that identifies treatment, storage, and disposal units within a to-be-permitted facility.

RCRA PART B PERMIT

(Reference 38)

The detailed second part of a RCRA permit application that describes wastes managed, quantities, and facilities.

RCRA STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

(Reference 9)

For (RCRA) actions, EPA has developed a stabilization initiative that is similar to the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Module (SACM) but relies on different statutory and regulatory preferences for action. Stabilization initiatives generally rely on well-understood technologies to limit the migration of contaminants, to reduce immediate threats, and to contribute to understanding the range of existing problems. DOE is preparing a separate guidance on accelerating RCRA corrective actions at DOE facilities; they are not discussed further in this guidance.

REACTIVITY

(Reference 20)

A waste that is explosive, reacts violently with water, or generates toxic gases when exposed to water or liquids that are moderately acidic or alkaline.

READINESS REVIEW

(Reference 28)

A management review of documents, organizational structure, personnel qualifications, physical preparations and other factors to confirm that decommissioning operations (removal action, if under CERCLA) are ready to proceed. If the facility being decommissioning is classified as a nuclear facility per DOE-STD-1027-92, a graded operational readiness review (ORR) may be required in accordance with DOE Order 5480.31.

REAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE**(Reference 3)**

Land plus anything permanently affixed to the land, including buildings, fences, and the infrastructure and fixtures attached to the building (e.g., plumbing, installed cabinets). Fixtures not attached to the building are known as personal property (e.g., furniture, computers).

REASONABLE MAXIMUM EXPOSURE**(Reference 54)**

The highest exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at a site. They are estimated for individual pathways; however, if a population is exposed via more than one pathway, the combination of exposures across pathways must also be represented.

RECLAIMED MATERIAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

A material processed to recover a usable product or a material which is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

(Reference 51)

A material is “reclaimed” if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

RECLAMATION**(Reference 15)**

The restoration of air, land, or water to a better or more useful state, such as reclamation of strip-mined land by sanitary landfilling or reclamation of abandoned landfills by creating recreational parkland.

(Reference 12)

The process of recovering an usable product from, or regenerating, materials that have been used at least once (e.g., recovery of lead from spent batteries, or regeneration of spent solvents).

RECOGNIZED TRADER**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

A person who, with appropriate authorization of concerned countries, acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell wastes; this person has legal control of such wastes from time of purchase to time of sale; such a person may act to arrange and facilitate transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION**(Reference 26)**

A register of all verbal communications between EPA and citizens regarding site concerns.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) (CERCLA)**(Reference 26)**

A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

(Reference 9)

A ROD is the formal decision document for an early or interim remedial action. A ROD has four main roles: (1) to serve a legal function by documenting that the remedy selection process was conducted in accordance with the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP; (2) To provide the public with a consolidated source of history, characteristics, and risks posed by the conditions at the site, as well as a summary of the cleanup alternatives, their evaluation, and the rationale behind the selected remedy; (3) to include the responsiveness summary to public comments; and (4) to outline the engineering components and remediation goals of the selected remedy.

RECORDS OF DECISION SYSTEM**(Reference 25)**

A detailed data base of ROD information used to promote national consistency of remedies chosen at similar sites.

RECOVERABLE**(RCRA §1004)**

Refers to the capability and likelihood of being recovered from solid waste for a commercial or industrial use.

RECOVERED MATERIAL**(RCRA §1004)**

Waste material and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

(Reference 79)

Under the Federal Acquisition Regulation for Environmentally Preferable Products, a recovered material is comprised of waste materials or by-products which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste including postconsumer material. This term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

RECOVERED MATERIALS ADVISORY NOTICE**(Reference 76)**

A notice issued periodically by EPA in the Federal Register under RCRA section 6002 and E.O. 12873. The notice contains recommended minimum recovered content levels for most of the items that EPA has designated as items that can be made with recovered materials. These levels are to be updated periodically to reflect market conditions.

RECOVERED RESOURCES**(RCRA §1004)**

Material or energy recovered from solid waste.

RECOVERY FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

An entity which, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the importing country to receive wastes and to perform recovery operation on them.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS**(RCRA/40 CFR 262.81)**

Activities leading to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses as listed in Table 2.11 of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) of 27 May 1988, (available from the Environmental Protection Agency, RCRA Information Center (RIC), 1235 Jefferson-Davis Highway, first floor, Arlington, VA 22203 (Docket # F-94-IEHF-FFFFF) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France) which include:

- R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy
- R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
- R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
- R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- R6 Regeneration of acids or bases
- R7 Recovery of components used for pollution control
- R8 Recovery of components from catalysts
- R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
- R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
- R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-RIO
- R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered RI-RI I
- R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Table 2.13

RECYCLED**(Reference 12)**

A material is recycled if it is reused or reclaimed (40 CFR 261.1 [7])

RECYCLED MATERIAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Material used, reused, or reclaimed.

RECYCLED OIL**(RCRA §1004)**

Any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned, or reprocessed.

RECYCLED PCBs**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Those PCBs which appear in the processing of paper products or asphalt roofing materials from PCB-contaminated raw materials. Processes which recycle PCBs must meet the following requirements: (1) There are no detectable concentrations of PCBs in asphalt roofing material products leaving the processing site. (2) The concentration of PCBs in paper products leaving any manufacturing site processing paper products, or in paper products imported into the United States, must have an annual average of less than 25 ppm with a 50 ppm maximum. (3) The release of PCBs at the point at which emissions are vented to ambient air must be less than 10 ppm. (4) The amount of Aroclor PCBs added to water discharged from an asphalt roofing processing site must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for total Aroclors [roughly 3 parts per billion (3 ppb)]. Water discharges from the processing of paper products must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for total Aroclors (roughly 3 ppb), or comply with the equivalent mass-based limitation. (5) Disposal of any other process wastes at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater must be in accordance with Subpart D of this part.

RECYCLING**(Reference 109)**

The use or reuse of a waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, as an ingredient, or as feedstock in an industrial or energy producing process; the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material; or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused.

(Reference 110)

Using, reusing, or reclaiming materials/waste, including processes that regenerate a material or recover a usable product from it.

REDUCTION**(Reference 25)**

The acceptance of one or more electrons from another substance.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or his designee.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

REGIONAL AUTHORITY**(RCRA §1004)**

The authority established or designated under Section 4006.

REGIONAL COORDINATOR**(Reference 8)**

The ERD staff member designated to provide liaison with and assistance to a specific Region. RCs assist in preparing annual and quarterly SCAPs, clarify program policy and procedure, and assist in preparing and coordinating HQ review and approval processes.

REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER**(Reference 10)**

Provides facilities and personnel for communications, information storage, and other requirements for coordinating response.

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM**(Reference 26)**

Representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the On-scene Coordinator or Remedial Project Manager before and during response actions.

**REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
COORDINATOR****(Reference 8)**

The Regional office staff person responsible for designing and implementing a site-specific community relations program. The RSCRC works closely with the sites' OSCs to coordinate site-specific community relations activities and to establish community relations profiles and plans, when appropriate.

REGULATED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (RACM)**(40 CFR 61.141)**

RACM means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding,

REGULATED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (RACM)
(continued)

grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart.

REGULATED SUBSTANCE **(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Any substance defined in Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C, and petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term “regulated substance” includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

REGULATED UNITS **[RCRA/40 CFR 264.90 (a)(2)]**
(Reference 59)

“Regulated units” include surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, or landfills that received hazardous waste after July 26, 1982.

REGULATION **(Reference 15)**

The legal mechanism that spells out how a statute's broad policy directives are to be carried out. Regulations are published in the *Federal Register* and then codified in the Code of Federal Regulations.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE **(Reference 15)**

Meeting the requirements of federal or state regulations. For RCRA TSD facilities this includes meeting requirements regarding facility design, construction, operation, performance, closure and post-closure care.

REINFORCED PLASTIC **(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of plastic. Major applications of this product include: electro-mechanical parts in the automotive and appliance industries; components of printing plates; and as high-performance plastics in the aerospace industry.

RELATED PERSONAL PROPERTY

(Reference 4)

Any personal property which is an integral part of real property or is related to, designed for, or specially adapted to the functional or productive capacity of the real property, and whose removal would significantly diminish the economic value of the real property.

RELEASE

[CERCLA §101(22)]

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes (A) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons, (B) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine, (C) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the AEA, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the NRC under Section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of Section 104 of this Title or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, and (D) the normal application of fertilizer.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from an UST into ground water, surface water or subsurface soils.

(Reference 81)

Currently, EPA considers a “release” to be virtually all conceivable contacts with the environment, including any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. The abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing hazardous substances is also considered a release to the environment. However, EPA has indicated that certain administrative exemptions from reporting hazardous substances “contact” with the environment may be appropriate.

Some releases are excluded, including (1) releases solely in the workplace, (2) exhaust emissions from vehicles, aircraft, vessels, pumping station engines, etc., (3) normal applications of fertilizer, (4) releases of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material subject to Sect. 170 of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) or Sects. 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA), and (5) “federally-permitted” releases.

RELEASE (continued)**(RCRA/40 CFR 264)
(Reference 59)**

Under Subpart F, a release is determined to have occurred if detection monitoring identifies specific hazardous waste constituents in the ground water samples from downgradient monitoring wells at levels that are statistically different from those observed in samples from upgradient monitoring wells. Under Subpart F, the term “release” applies to hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents that are identified in 40 CFR 264 Appendix IX.

RELEASE DETECTION**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)
(References 21, 30, 31)**

Those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that, while not “applicable” to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site. Only those state standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate.

RELOCATION**(Reference 8)**

The provision of housing for populations at risk from a release of hazardous substances. The relocation may be for a few days or several months and lasts until the threat is eliminated or reduced to safe levels. Relocation may consist of (1) permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities, and (2) temporary relocation of threatened individuals. At the present time, the removal program conducts only temporary relocation with the exception of certain dioxin sites in the State of Missouri, as explicitly provided for in Section 118 of SARA.

REM**(Reference 11)**

A unit of dose equivalent. A rem is numerically equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by the quality factor, the distribution factor, and any other necessary modifying factors.

REMEDIAL ACTION**(Reference 26)**

The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES**(Reference 1)**

Cleanup objectives that specify the level of cleanup, area of cleanup (area of attainment), and time required to achieve cleanup (restoration time frame).

REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN**(Reference 17)**

This plan details the technical approach for implementing remedial response. It includes the methods to be followed during the entire remediation process -- from developing remedial design to implementing the selected remedy through construction.

REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT (RAR)**(Reference 54)**

A report required under CERCLA for persons conducting a remedial action to document the activities that occur under each specific operable unit remedial action at the site. This report provides documentation that a particular operable unit has met its remedial action objectives as well as summary information for subsequent inclusion in the site Close Out Report (COR).

REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION**(Reference 10)**

The actual construction that occurs during the remedial action (RA) phase at a site on the National Priorities List (NPL).

REMEDIAL DESIGN**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The technical analysis and procedures which follow the selection of remedy for a site and result in a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the remedial action.

(Reference 10, 26)

An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision (ROD) when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization, and is

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (continued)

generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS)

(Reference 26)

Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the “RI/FS.” They are intended to:

- o Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;
- o Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- o Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and
- o Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

REMEDIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (RMS)

(see Project Management Plan)

REMEDIAL PLANNING

(Reference 10)

A type of contract that is awarded on an east-west zone basis and used to promote the continuity of contractor performance from RI/FS to construction management (or remedial action), increase the level of competition for contract awards, and facilitate the delegation of contract management to the Regions. The ARCS contracts will replace the REM contracts.

REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

(Reference 8)

The designated EPA Regional official who coordinates, manages, and monitors site activities covered in both EPA and State-lead remedial responses. RPMs also may be designated by the USCG or other Federal agencies to coordinate and direct Federal remedial or other response actions resulting from releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from USCG vessels or other Federal agency facilities or vessels, respectively.

REMEDIAL RESPONSE**(Reference 26)**

A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

REMEDIAL SITE EVALUATION**(Reference 19)**

A process to determine if a removal action is necessary. This evaluation includes a preliminary assessment and, if necessary, a site inspection.

REMEDIAL WORK ELEMENT**(Reference 104)**

A portion of a project that has been broken out through phasing. This will be a separate contract package for procurement of remedial design work elements as well as remedial action work elements.

REMEDIATION**(Reference 25)**

A measure or solution that resolves a particular problem of a contaminated site.

REMEDIATION GOALS (RGs)**(Reference 54)**

RGs establish acceptable exposure levels that are protective of human health and the environment and are predicted on PRGs that have been modified, as necessary, as more information becomes available.

REMEDIATION WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soil and sediments) and debris, which contain listed hazardous wastes or which themselves exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic, that are managed for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under §264.101 and RCRA Section 3008(h). For a given facility, remediation wastes may originate only from within the facility boundary, but may include waste managed in implementing RCRA Sections 3004(v) or 3008(h) for releases beyond the facility boundary.

REMEDY or REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the

REMEDY or REMEDIAL ACTION (continued)

environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches or ditches, clay cover, neutralization cleanup of released hazardous substance and associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, on-site treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment and, where appropriate, post-removal site control activities. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities [including the cost of providing “alternative land of equivalent value” to an Indian tribe pursuant to CERCLA section 126(b)] where EPA determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost effective than and environmentally preferable to, the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site of such hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare; the term includes off-site transport and off-site storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto.

[40 CFR 192.01(b)]

Any action performed under Section 108 of the AEA, as added by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

(DOE 5820.2A)

Activities conducted at DOE facilities to reduce potential risks to people and/or harm to the environment from radioactive and/or hazardous substance contamination.

(DOE 5400.5)

Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

REMOVAL

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

The taking out or the stripping of substantially all ACBM from a damaged area, a functional space, or a homogeneous area in a school building.

REMOVAL (continued)**[CWA §311(a)(8)]**

Removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION**(Reference 10)**

An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

(Reference 63)

A removal action under CERCLA addresses situations where a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant poses an imminent threat to public health, welfare, or the environment (removals generally mitigate or stabilize individual threats rather than all threats at a CERCLA site). There are three classes of removal actions: emergency removals, where action is required within hours or days; time-critical removals, where action may be delayed up to six months; and non-time-critical removals, where action may be delayed more than six months.

[Reference 40, 27)]

[CERCLA] The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment, such actions as may be necessarily taken in the event of the threat of a release.... such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release.... the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release.

REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**(Reference 10)**

An automated system used to track removal costs and produce management reports on site costs and utilization of personnel, equipment, and materials. RCMS can also be used to project the cost of a removal action and to assist the OSC in rapidly reviewing contractor invoices.

REMOVAL FROM STORAGE**(Reference 98)**

Considering the RCRA definition of storage, treatment or disposal of waste would clearly constitute removal from storage and trigger the land disposal restrictions (LDRs). Storing wastes elsewhere would also constitute removal from storage and trigger the LDRs. “Elsewhere” may be interpreted as a place that is not on-site. “On-site” is contiguous

REMOVAL FROM STORAGE (continued)

property, or non-contiguous property connected by a right-of-way and owned by the same person (40 CFR 260.10). Therefore, as long as hazardous and radioactive mixed wastes stored prior to the applicable LDR effective date are not stored off-site, treated, or disposed of, the wastes are not removed from storage and the LDRs are not triggered.

REMOVAL SITE EVALUATION

(Reference 25)

A document that determines if a removal action is necessary; the evaluation is composed of the preliminary assessment and the site inspection.

REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM

(Reference 10)

Provides a comprehensive removal data base that includes start date, location, lead agency, and NPL status.

REMOVE or REMOVAL

[CERCLA §101(23)]

The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment, such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under Section 104(b) of this Act, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

REPAIR

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

To restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system.

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)

Returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.

REPAIRED**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

REPLACEMENT UNIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit (1) from which all or substantially all of the waste is removed, and (2) that is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. "Replacement unit" does not apply to a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with an approved closure plan or EPA or State approved corrective action.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY**(Reference 8)**

The quantity of a hazardous substance that, if released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment and must be reported to either the National Response Center or EPA. RQs are set forth in 40 CFR 302.

(Reference 20)

Established under CERCLA Section 102 as a trigger for notification of the Federal government when hazardous substances are released. The release of a hazardous substance that equals or exceeds its RQ must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (NRC).

(Reference 32)

A reportable quantity (RQ) is the amount of a hazardous substance which, when released to the environment, must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). Reportable quantities are "action levels" that may trigger an appropriate response to a release under provisions of the CWA, CERCLA, or EPCRA. Because the RQs are set at levels intended to trigger the assessment of possible responses including "no action," the RQ values themselves do not necessarily correspond to unacceptable levels based upon exposures or risk assessments.

Under Sects. 311 of the CWA and 102(a) of CERCLA, RQs for all hazardous substances were initially set at one pound. However, EPA has statutory authority to adjust RQ levels up or down depending on the relative toxicity or carcinogenicity of individual substances.

By regulation, the RQ for radionuclides has been redefined in units of the curie (Ci), and specific RQs--ranging from 0.001 to 1000 Ci--have been promulgated for 757 radionuclides (54 FR 22524, May 24, 1989).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (continued)

RQs for the same substance are not necessarily set at the same value under each listing. For example, the RQ for hydrofluoric acid is 100 pounds under both the CWA (40 CFR 117.3) and EPCRA (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) but is 5,000 pounds under CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

REPOSITORY**(Reference 11)**

The site and all facilities where waste disposal takes place.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, ground water) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

(1) “Requirements” as used in this policy refers to both the procedural responses and numerical decontamination levels set forth in this policy as constituting adequate cleanup of PCBs. (2) “Standards” refers to the numerical decontamination levels set forth in this policy.

RE-REFINED OIL**(RCRA §1004)**

Used oil from which the physical and chemical contaminants acquired through previous use have been removed through a refining process.

RE-REFINING DISTILLATION BOTTOMS**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

The heavy fraction produced by vacuum distillation of filtered and dehydrated used oil. The composition of still bottoms varies with column operation and feedstock.

RESIDE**(Reference 34)**

Under the soil exposure pathway, a resident or student within 200 feet of any area of suspected contamination associated with the site.

RESIDENT**(Reference 34)**

A person whose place of residence (full- or part-time) is within the target distance limit.

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL AREAS**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Those areas where people live or reside, or where people work in other than manufacturing or farming industries. Residential areas include housing and the property on which housing is located, as well as playgrounds, roadways, sidewalks, parks, and other similar areas within a residential community. Commercial areas are typically accessible to both members of the general public and employees and include public assembly properties, institutional properties, stores, office buildings, and transportation centers.

RESIDENTIAL TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

RESIDENT POPULATION**(Reference 34)**

Under the soil exposure pathway, the number of residents and students within 200 feet of any area of suspected contamination associated with the site.

RESIDUAL RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**(40 CFR 192.01)**

(1) Waste (which the Secretary of Energy determines to be radioactive) in the form of tailings resulting from the processing of ores for the extraction of uranium and other valuable constituents of the ores; and (2) Other wastes (which the Secretary of Energy determines to be radioactive) at a processing site which relate to residual stock of unprocessed ores or low-grade materials.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION**(RCRA §1004)**

Reduction of the amounts of solid waste that are generated, reduction of overall resource consumption, and utilization of recovered resources.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)**(Reference 15)**

A 1976 federal law on which much of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's solid and hazardous waste program is based. Commonly referred to as RCRA, this act is an amendment to the first piece of federal policy on solid waste management called the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. RCRA was amended in 1980 and again on November 8, 1984 by HSWA. Although RCRA was passed to control all varieties of solid waste disposal, both hazardous and nonhazardous, and to encourage recycling and alternative energy sources, its major emphasis during the 1970s and 1980s had been the control of hazardous waste disposal.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)
(continued)

(Reference 26)

A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

(Reference 10)

A Federal law that established a structure to track and regulate hazardous wastes from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The law also regulates the disposal of solid waste that may not be considered hazardous.

(Reference 40)

RCRA, an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, was passed in 1976 to address the problem of how to safely dispose of municipal and industrial solid waste generated nationwide. It established a national policy to reduce or eliminate hazardous waste and conduct treatment, storage, or disposal to minimize its threat. RCRA was amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments in 1984 to expand RCRA's scope and add detailed requirements.

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY
ACT REGULATED WASTE**

(Reference 12)

Solid waste, not specifically excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4, or delisted by petition, that is either listed hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.30-261.33) or exhibits the characteristics of a hazardous waste.

RESOURCE RECOVERY

(Reference 15)

The recovery of materials or energy from waste, often via a high technology, physical/chemical conversion facility.

(RCRA §1004)

The recovery of material or energy from solid waste.

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY**(RCRA §1004)**

Any facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse.

RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM**(RCRA §1004)**

A solid waste management system which provides for collection, separation, recycling, and recovery of solid wastes, including disposal of nonrecoverable waste residues.

RESPOND or RESPONSE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto.

RESPONSE ACTION**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

A method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.

(Reference 26)

A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities.

- o Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction.
- o Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems.
- o Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies.
- o Identifying and removing the source of ground water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

(Reference 17)

Any remedial action, removal action, or cleanup at a site under CERCLA 101. Includes enforcement-related activities.

RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR**(Reference 10)**

Any person who agrees, by contract, to provide a removal or remedial action at a facility listed on the NPL, or to provide evaluation, planning, engineering, surveying and mapping, design, construction, equipment, or any ancillary services related to a removal or remedial action.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The owner of the PCB equipment, facility, or other source of PCBs or his/her designated agent (e.g., a facility manager or foreman).

(Reference 8)

Person liable under Section 107(a) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, for response costs and natural resource damage: (1) the owner or operator of a vessel or a facility, (2) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of, (3) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person, by any other party or entity, at any facility or incineration vessel owned or operated by another party or entity and containing such hazardous substances, and (4) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substance for transport to disposal or from which there was a release or a threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance.

(Reference 10)

A party that admits to or that EPA or the DOJ prove was responsible for contamination at a Superfund site.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY**(Reference 26)**

A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. It is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

(Reference 9)

One of the three basic elements of a CERCLA ROD. It addresses the public comments received on the Proposed Plan, RI/FS report, and other information in the Administrative Record. This can be prepared as a separate document.

RESTART**(Reference 8)**

The initiation of new on-site removal activities at an incident for which CERCLA funds have previously been expended for removal activities. Restarts generally are initiated in response to uncontrollable situations caused by unforeseen occurrences such as adverse weather conditions, vandalism, fire or explosion, or other unanticipated catastrophes.

RESTORATION TIME FRAME (Reference 1)

Time required to achieve cleanup levels.

RESTRICTED AREA (10 CFR 60.2)

Any area access to which is controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials. “Restricted area” shall not include areas used as residential quarters, although a separate room or rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

RETARDATION (Reference 25)

Hinder, delay, or slow the progress of contaminant migration to ground water.

RETRIEVAL (10 CFR 60.2)

The act of intentionally removing radioactive waste from the underground location at which the waste had been previously emplaced for disposal.

RETROFILL (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

To remove PCB or PCB-contaminated dielectric fluid and to replace it with either PCB, PCB-contaminated, or non-PCB dielectric fluid.

RETURN-ON-INVESTMENT (ROI) (Reference 12)
POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECTS

Specific pollution prevention projects that rapidly pay for themselves (preferably, in 3 years or fewer) through reducing future pollutant generation.

REVERTER CLAUSES (Reference 4)

The term, “reverter,” refers to a legal clause that dictates the return of a parcel of land to a particular entity at a certain point in time. If legal analysis reveals a reverter clause is attached to the targeted land, DOE must comply with the terms of the reverter or negotiate alternatives if possible.

REVISED HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (Reference 25)

Modifications to the HRS, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, that became effective March 15, 1991.

REVOLVING SCREEN**(Reference 25)**

A screen with a surface that revolves around an axis; the screen surface may be inclined or vertical.

RISK ASSESSMENT**(Reference 35)**

An evaluation performed as part of the remedial investigation to assess conditions at a Superfund site and determine the risk posed to public health and/or the environment.

(Reference 48)

A risk assessment is an evaluation of the potential adverse impact of a given event (e.g., the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance) upon the well-being of a person or a population. It is a process by which information or experience concerning the cause and effect under a set of circumstances (e.g., exposure) is integrated with the extent of those circumstances to quantify or otherwise describe risk.

(Reference 40)

The qualitative and quantitative evaluation performed in an effort to define the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the presence or potential presence and/or the use of specific pollutants.

RISK-SPECIFIC DOSE (RSD)**(Reference 54)**

RSDs represent the dose of chemical in milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day associated with the specific level used.

RISK REDUCTION**(Reference 25)**

EPA's efforts to reduce, control, or eliminate human health, welfare, and ecological risks posed by environmental problems.

ROENTGEN**(Reference 11)**

A unit of exposure to ionizing radiation, abbreviated "R."

ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN**(Reference 25)**

A unit of radiation exposure that indicates the potential impact on human cells.

ROLLBOARD**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product made of paper that is produced in a continuous sheet, is flexible, and is rolled to achieve a desired thickness. Asbestos rollboard consists of two sheets of asbestos paper laminated together. Major applications of this product include: office partitioning; garage paneling; linings for stoves and electric switch boxes; and fire-proofing agent for security boxes, safes, and files.

ROOF COATING**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product intended for use as a coating, cement, adhesive, or sealant on roofs. Major applications of this product include: waterproofing; weather resistance; sealing; repair; and surface rejuvenation.

ROOFING FELT**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper felt intended for use on building roofs as a covering or underlayer for other roof coverings.

ROTARY SIFTER**(Reference 25)**

Circular motion applied to a rectangular or circular screen surface.

ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES**(Reference 10)**

RAS are routine laboratory analyses of samples by contract labs as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). RAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR).

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AREA**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

An area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, that is not normally frequented by students and in which maintenance employees or contract workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.

ROUTINE OPERATIONS WASTE**(Reference 12)**

Normal operations waste produced from any type of production, analytical, and/or research and development laboratory operations; treatment, storage, or disposal operations; “work-for-others;” or any periodic and recurring work that is considered ongoing. The term “normal operations” refers to the type of ongoing process (e.g., production), not the specific activity that produced the waste. Periodic laboratory or facility clean-outs and spill cleanups which occur as a result of these processes are also considered normal operations.

RUN-OFF (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

RUN-ON (RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

RUPTURE OF A PCB TRANSFORMER (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

A violent or non-violent break in the integrity of a PCB Transformer caused by an over-temperature and/or overpressure condition that results in the release of PCBs.

S

SAFE SHUTDOWN (Reference 33)

An integral part of deactivation.

SAFE STORAGE (Reference 11)

Those actions required to place and maintain a nuclear facility in such a condition that future risk to public safety from the facility is within acceptable bounds and that the facility can be safely stored for as long a time as desired.

SAFETY DEVICE (RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)

A closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which function exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. A safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

SALE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN RESALE (TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Sale of PCBs for purposes of disposal and for purposes of use, except where use involves sale for distribution in commerce. PCB equipment which is first leased for purposes of use any time before July 1, 1979, will be considered sold for purposes other than resale.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLANS (Reference 19)

If environmental samples are to be collected during a removal action, DOE must develop a sampling and analysis plan that provides a process for obtaining data of sufficient quality and quantity to satisfy data needs. Sampling and analysis plans consist of two parts:

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLANS (continued)

Field Sampling Plan, which describes the number, type, and location of samples and the type of analyses.

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which describes policy, organization, and functional activities, and the data quality objectives and measures necessary to achieve adequate data for use in planning and documenting the removal action.

(Reference 54)

During the scoping phase in an RI/FS under CERCLA, a project planning document which includes a Field Sampling Plan and a Quality Assurance Project Plan.

SAMPLING CONNECTION SYSTEM

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

An assembly of equipment within a process or waste management unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process or waste fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

SANITARY LANDFILL

(RCRA §1004)

A facility for the disposal of solid waste which meets the criteria published under Section 4004.

SANITARY WASTE

(Reference 38)

Wastes, such as garbage, that are generated by normal housekeeping activities and that are not hazardous or radioactive. It also includes liquids which are treated in sewage treatment plants.

(Reference 40)

Waste, such as garbage, that is generated by normal housekeeping activities and is not hazardous or radioactive. The waste is disposed of in sanitary landfills. Sanitary waste also includes liquids which are treated in sewage treatment plants.

(Reference 12)

Wastes, such as garbage, that are generated by normal housekeeping activities and are not hazardous or radioactive.

SARA TITLE III

(Reference 75)

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, enacted as the free-standing Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986.

SATURATED ZONE

(10 CFR 60.2)

That part of the earth's crust beneath the regional water table in which all voids, large and small, are ideally filled with water under pressure greater than atmospheric.

SATURATED ZONE or ZONE OF SATURATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

That part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA**(Reference 111)**

A storage location at or near any point of generation where hazardous wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste [40 CFR 262.34(c)(1)]. Wastes stored in these areas are subject to regulatory requirements that are less stringent than requirements applicable to hazardous wastes stored in permitted, interim status, or 90-day storage areas meeting the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 264, 265, or 262.34(a), respectively.

SCALPING**(Reference 25)**

Removal of small amounts of oversized material from feed.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Act and regulations.

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR**(Reference 10)**

Available at the request of the OSC to assist with responses to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC also provides scientific support in the development of Regional and local contingency plans.

SCOPE OF WORK**(Reference 8)**

The specific set of response activities approved in the Removal Action Memorandum.

SCRAP METAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

SCRUBBER**(Reference 15)**

A device for the removal, or washing out, of entrained liquid droplets or dust, or the removal of an undesired gas component from process gas streams.

SEALANT TAPE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product which is initially a semi-liquid mixture of butyl rubber and asbestos, but which solidifies when exposed to air, and which is intended for use as a sealing agent. Major applications of this product include: sealants for building and automotive windows, sealants for aerospace equipment components, and sealants for insulated glass.

SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (SMCL)**(Reference 54)**

SMCLs are established to control contaminants in drinking water that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities (e.g., color, odor, taste) relating to the public acceptance of drinking water. SMCLs are *nonenforceable* limits intended as guidelines. However, they may represent potentially relevant and appropriate requirements in states that have adopted SMCLs as additional drinking water standards.

SECONDARY WASTES**(Reference 11)**

Forms and quantities of all wastes created during the treatment of primary wastes or effluents.

SECTION 8**(Reference 13)**

This term often refers to Section 8 of the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form, known as the Form R. Section 8 of the Form R was created to elicit from facilities information required by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. This Act expanded the materials accounting requirements of EPCRA by requiring facilities to report their source reduction and recycling activities and by requiring them to provide a production ratio for each TRI chemical to reflect all generating activities (42 USC 13106). In addition to production ratios or activity indices, Section 8 provides information on source reduction methods utilized and on on-site and off-site recycling, energy recovery, and treatment.

SECONDARY MATERIAL(S)**(Reference 15)**

Spent materials -- materials that can no longer serve their original purpose without reprocessing; sludges -- residues from the treatment of air or wastewater; by-products -- residues from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations; chemical products -- chemical products and production intermediaries; and scrap metal -- bits and pieces of metal from processing operations and consumer use.

(Reference 51)

Any material that potentially can be a solid or hazardous waste when recycled. The following are types of secondary materials: spent materials, sludges, byproducts, scrap metal, and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use.

SECONDARY MATERIAL(S) (continued)**(Reference 112)**

Secondary material is defined in 50 FR 616 (January 4, 1985) as “material that potentially can be a solid and hazardous waste when recycled.”

SECONDARY PROCESSOR OF ASBESTOS**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A person who processes for commercial purposes an asbestos mixture.

SECONDARY TARGET**(Reference 34)**

A target which, based on professional judgement of site and pathway conditions and target characteristics, has a relatively low likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance. (Secondary target is the PA term analogous to the HRS target exposed to potential contamination.)

SECURITY INTEREST**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.200)**

An interest in a petroleum UST or UST system or in the facility or property on which a petroleum UST or UST system is located, created or established for the purpose of securing a loan or other obligation. Security interests include but are not limited to mortgages, deeds of trust, liens, and title pursuant to lease financing transactions. Security interests may also arise from transactions such as sale and leasebacks, conditional sales, installment sales, trust receipt transactions, certain assignments, factoring agreements, accounts receivable financing arrangements, and consignments, if the transaction creates or establishes an interest in an UST or UST system or in the facility or property on which the UST or UST system is located, for the purpose of securing a loan or other obligation.

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT**(Reference 34)**

A terrestrial or aquatic resource, fragile natural setting, or other area with unique or highly-valued environmental or cultural features.

SENSOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

SEPARATOR TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A device used for separation of two immiscible liquids.

SEPTIC TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A water-tight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

SERVICE STATION DEALER**[CERCLA §101(37)]**

(A) Any person (i) who owns or operates a motor vehicle service station, filling station, garage, or similar retail establishment engaged in the business of selling, repairing, or servicing motor vehicles, where a significant percentage of the gross revenue of the establishment is derived from the fueling, repairing, or servicing of motor vehicles, and (ii) who accepts for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility, recycled oil that has been removed from the engine of a light duty motor vehicle or household appliances by the owner of such vehicle or appliances, and is presented, by such owner, to such person for collection, accumulation, and delivery to an oil recycling facility.

(B) For purposes of Section 114(c), the term “service station dealer” shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the previous Paragraph, include any government agency that establishes a facility solely for the purpose of accepting recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in the previous Paragraph, and, with respect to recycled oil that satisfies the criteria set forth in the previous Paragraph, owners or operators of refuse collection services who are compelled by State law to collect, accumulate, and deliver such oil to an oil recycling facility.

(C) The President shall promulgate regulations regarding the determination of what constitutes a significant percentage of the gross revenues of an establishment for purposes of this paragraph.

SETTLEMENT**(Reference 38)**

Uniformly distributed recession of a landfill due to compression of the foundation, liner, or waste or the dewatering of the waste. May primarily occur prior to cover construction.

SHAKING SCREENS**(Reference 25)**

Several screen surfaces in a series, usually slightly inclined, with different apertures and slow linear motion essentially in place of the screen.

SHEET GASKET**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

(1) An asbestos-containing product consisting of asbestos and elastomeric or other binders rolled in homogeneous sheets at some point in its manufacture and intended for use as a gasket, or (2) any asbestos-containing product made from braided or twisted rope, slit or woven tape, yam, or other textile products intended for use as a gasket. Sheet gaskets are used to seal the space between two sections of a component and thereby prevent leakage in such applications as: exhaust, cylinder head, and intake manifolds; pipe flanges; autoclaves; vulcanizers; pressure vessels; cooling towers; turbochargers; and gear cases. This category includes flange, spiralwound, tadpole, manhole, handhole, door, and other gaskets or seals.

SHIELD**(Reference 11)**

Material used to reduce the passage of particles or radiation. A shield may be designated according to what it is intended to absorb (as a gamma shield or neutron shield) or according to the kind of protection it is intended to give (as a background, biological, or thermal shield). It may be required for the safety of personnel to reduce radiation enough to allow the use of counting instruments.

SHUTDOWN**(Reference 11)**

The time during which a site is not in productive operation.

SIEVE BENDS**(Reference 25)**

Screens with stationary parallel bars at a right angle to the feed flow; the surface may be straight, with a steep incline, or curved to 300°.

SIEVERT**(40 CFR 191.12)**

The SI unit of effective dose and is equal to 100 rem or one joule per kilogram. The abbreviation is "Sv."

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE
MISCELLANEOUS ACM****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE
SURFACING ACM****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.

SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF GROUND WATER**[40 CFR 191.12(n)]**

(1) An aquifer that: (i) is saturated with water having less than 10,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids; (ii) is within 2,500 feet of the land surface; (iii) has a transmissivity greater than 200 gallons per day per foot, provided that any formation or part of a formation included within the source of ground water has a hydraulic conductivity greater than two gallons per day per square foot; and (iv) is capable of continuously yielding at least 10,000 gallons per day to a pumped or flowing well for a period of at least one year; or (2) an aquifer that provides the primary source of water for a community water system as of the effective date of this subpart.

SINGLE-SEAL SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.

SINKING AGENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface.

SINTERING MACHINE**(Reference 38)**

Type of pyrometallurgical device included in category of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces.

SITE**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)

A contiguous property unit. Property divided only by a public right-of-way shall be considered one site. There may be more than one manufacturing plant on a single site.

(10 CFR 60.2)

The location of the controlled area.

[40 CFR 191.02(n)]

An area contained within the boundary of a location under the effective control of persons possessing or using spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste that are involved in any activity, operation, or process covered by this Subpart.

SITE (continued)**(DOE 4700.1)**

A geographic entity comprising land, buildings, and other facilities required to perform program objectives. Generally a site has, organizationally, all of the required facilities management functions. That is, it is not a satellite of some other site.

(Reference 8)

An area or a location at which hazardous substances have been stored, treated, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. This includes all contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treatment, storage, or disposal or improvements on the land used for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances. A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (e.g., impoundments, containers, buildings, or equipment).

(Reference 12)

Land, installations, and/or facilities for which DOE has or shares responsibility for environmental restoration or waste management activities.

(Reference 11)

The geographic area upon which the facility is located that is subject to controlled public access by the facility licensee [includes the restricted area as designated in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license].

SITE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**(Reference 25)**

A means of evaluating hazardous waste sites, through preliminary assessments and site inspections, to develop a Hazard Ranking System score that is used to determine if a site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The program of exploration and research, both in the laboratory and in the field, undertaken to establish the geologic conditions and the ranges of those parameters of a particular site relevant to the procedures under this part. Site characterization includes borings, surface excavations, excavation of exploratory shafts, limited subsurface lateral excavations and borings, and in situ testing at depth needed to determine the suitability of the site for a geologic repository, but does not include preliminary borings and geophysical testing needed to decide whether site characterization should be undertaken.

SITE CLOSURE AND STABILIZATION

(10 CFR 61.2)

Those actions that are taken upon completion of operations that prepare the disposal site for custodial care and that assure that the disposal site will remain stable and will not need ongoing active maintenance.

SITE CONCEPTUAL EXPOSURE MODEL (SCEM)

(Reference 113)

A model developed based on a review of relevant site or solid waste management unit (SWMU)-specific information which may include human activity patterns or usage of the contaminated media, topographic, geologic, hydrogeological and meteorological studies in the site area. The SCEM is used to determine if a source of contamination could pose a substantial threat to human health and the environment because the exposure pathways are complete.

SITE INSPECTION

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

An on-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.

(Reference 10)

A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment (PA), designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to determine whether response action is needed.

(Reference 38)

The collection of information from a CERCLA (Superfund) site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows a pre-assessment and is more extensive.

(Reference 40)

The collection of information from a CERCLA (Superfund) site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows a preliminary assessment and is more extensive. The purpose is to gather information necessary to score the site, using the EPA Hazard Ranking System, and to determine if the site presents an immediate threat that requires prompt removal action.

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**(Reference 10)**

A site-specific schedule or action plan, usually prepared by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM).

SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING**(Reference 1)**

A planning phase in which the types of response approaches to be taken to address site problems and their optimal sequence are identified.

(Reference 36)

Identifies the response approaches that will be taken to address the site problems. Two response approaches can be taken to remediate ground water at Superfund sites: (1) Removal actions, and (2) Remedial actions, which can be final, or interim actions. Removal actions are authorized for any release that presents a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

SITE SAFETY PLAN**(Reference 25)**

A crucial element of all removal actions and the remedial design/remedial action phase of remedial actions, it includes information on equipment being used, precautions to be taken, and steps to take in the event of an emergency situation at the site.

SITE/SPILL-ID**(Reference 8)**

A unique two-character alphanumeric site identification number obtained from the Regional Financial Office for Regionally-funded removals or from Headquarters Funds Control Center for Coast Guard removals.

SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD (SSAB)**(Reference 114)**

A board established to provide independent policy and technical advice to the regulated and regulating agencies with respect to key cleanup decisions at a specific DOE facility. The board is usually comprised of local officials, residents, site-workers, and representatives of non-governmental organizations in the region of the facility. According to DOE guidance, “advisory boards comprise only one facet of a total public participation program at a site.”

SITE-WIDE POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAMS**(Reference 12)**

Broad pollution prevention activities that must be performed on a collective, site-wide basis. Includes implementing the policy of infrastructure activities and establishing site-wide source reduction and recycling programs and progress evaluation.

SITE TREATMENT PLAN**(42 USC 6939c)**

Under the Federal Facility Compliance Act, certain DOE facilities that generate or store mixed wastes were to prepare plans for developing treatment capacities and technologies to treat all of the facilities' mixed wastes. These plans are known as Site Treatment Plans. Each subject facility was to develop a Site Treatment Plan in consultation with EPA and with the facility's State so as to assure that appropriate consideration would be given to the need for regional treatment facilities.

SI UNIT**(40 CFR 191.12)**

A unit of measure in the International System of Units.

SIZE CLASSES OF DISCHARGES**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in Subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

- (a) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- (b) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (c) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Size classes of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in Subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

- (a) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare or the environment.
- (b) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
- (c) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern.

SLUDGE**(RCRA §1004)**

Any solid, semisolid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

SLUDGE DRYER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and that has a maximum total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

SLURRY**(Reference 38)**

A watery mixture of insoluble matter.

**SMALL MANUFACTURER, PROCESSOR,
OR IMPORTER****(TSCA/40 CFR 763.63)**

A manufacturer or processor who employed no more than 10 full-time employees at any one time in 1981.

**SMALL QUANTITIES FOR RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any quantity of PCBs (1) that is originally packaged in one or more hermetically sealed containers of a volume of no more than five (5.0) milliliters, and (2) that is used only for purposes of scientific experimentation or analysis, or chemical research on, or analysis of, PCBs, but not for research or analysis for the development of a PCB product.

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A generator who generates less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

SMALL QUANTITY HANDLER OF UNIVERSAL WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

A universal waste handler (as defined in this section) who does not accumulate more than 5,000 kilograms total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, or thermostats, calculated collectively) at any time.

SOIL**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

All vegetation, soils and other ground media, including, but not limited to, sand, grass, gravel, and oyster shells. It does not include concrete and asphalt.

(Reference 115)

Materials that are primarily of geologic origin such as sand, silt, loam, or clay that are indigenous to the natural geologic environment at or near the CERCLA site. (In many cases, soil is mixed with liquids, sludges, and/or debris.)

SOIL GAS**(Reference 25)**

Those gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between particles of the earth or soil. Rock can contain gas also. Such gases can move through or leave the soil or rock depending on changes in pressure. Radon is a gas that forms in the soil wherever radioactive decay of radium occurs.

SOIL MOISTURE (WATER) POTENTIAL**(Reference 25)**

A measure of the difference in the free energy state of soil water and that of pure water. Technically defined as that amount of work that must be done per unit quantity of pure water in order to transport reversibly and isothermally an infinitesimal quantity of water from a pool of pure water, at a specified elevation and at atmospheric pressure, to the soil water (at the point under consideration).

SOIL STABILIZATION**(Reference 42)**

Techniques to prevent soil from moving or eroding. Measures primarily include: using surface water controls such as changing the contour of the land to alter runoff or run on characteristics of the site; providing a cover barrier to infiltration by reducing the permeability of the land surface through surface sealing or capping; and vegetating the site to hold soil in place, increase evaporation, and decrease infiltration.

SOLIDIFICATION**(Reference 11)**

Conversion of radioactive and/or hazardous wastes (gases or liquids) to dry, stable solids.

SOLID WASTE

**(RCRA §1004)
(Reference 51)**

Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

(RCRA/40 CFR 261.2)

Any discarded material that is not excluded by §261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under §§260.30 and 260.31. A discarded material is any material which is: abandoned, recycled, or considered inherently waste-like. Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being: disposed of; burned or incinerated; or accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling if they are: (1) used in a manner constituting disposal: applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal or used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste). (However, commercial chemical products listed in §261.33 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.); (2) burning for energy recovery: burned to recover energy or used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels (in which cases the fuel itself remains a solid waste). (However, commercial chemical products listed in §261.33 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.); (3) reclaimed; (4) accumulated speculatively.

The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner: (1) Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028; (2) Secondary materials fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste or are listed as a hazardous waste as defined in Subparts C or D of this part, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria: The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45%; the material must contain less than a total of 1% of toxic organic compounds listed in appendix VIII; and the material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hardpiping); (3) The Administrator will use the following criteria to add wastes to that list: the materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or

SOLID WASTE (continued)

the materials contain toxic constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the materials substitute (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and the material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being: (1) used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or (2) used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or (3) returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed. The material must be returned as a substitute for raw material feedstock, and the process must use raw materials as principal feedstocks. The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process: materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land, or materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels, or materials accumulated speculatively.

Respondents in actions to enforce regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

(Reference 49)

Because “hazardous” wastes are a subset of “solid” wastes under RCRA, one must first understand what a solid waste is. The determination of whether a waste is a solid waste is complex and requires careful analysis. However, in general, 40 CFR 261.2 defines a solid waste as any material that has been discarded by being (1) abandoned (2) recycled (in certain instances), or (3) considered inherently waste-like (e.g., certain dioxin-containing wastes). The term “abandoned” includes materials that are disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated or treated prior to conducting such activities.

SOLID WASTE (continued)**(Reference 40)**

Non-liquid, non-soluble material ranging from municipal garbage to industrial waste that contains complex, and sometimes hazardous, substances. Solid waste also includes sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**(RCRA §1004)**

The systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**(RCRA §1004)**

(1) Any resource recovery system or component thereof, (2) any system, program, or facility for resource conservation, and (3) any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment or disposal of solid wastes including hazardous wastes, whether such facility is associated with facilities generating such wastes or otherwise.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**(Reference 15)**

A plan developed to define the roles and objectives of managing solid wastes at any level: city, county, regional, state, or national.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**(Reference 15)**

Incorporating solid waste management elements into a program to find a solution to existing or potential solid waste problems. The program can include all aspects of management, including engineering, master planning, financing, and addressing legal, institutional, and social concerns.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU)**(Reference 15)**

Includes any unit at a facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate irrespective of whether the units were intended for the management of solid and/or hazardous waste.

(Reference 17)

Any discernible waste management unit from which hazardous constituents may migrate, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes. The types of units considered SWMUs are landfills, surface impoundments, waste

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU) (continued)

piles, land treatment units, incinerators, injection wells, tanks, container storage areas, waste water treatment systems, and transfer stations. In addition, areas associated with production processes at facilities that have become contaminated as a result of routine, systematic, and deliberate releases of wastes (which may include abandoned or discarded product), or hazardous constituents from wastes, are considered SWMUs.

(RCRA/Proposed 40 CFR 264.501)
(Reference 59)

A “SWMU” is defined in the proposed Subpart S rule as “any discernable unit at which solid wastes have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes.” Such units include any area at a facility where solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released. SWMUs include regulated units as well as units used to manage nonhazardous solid wastes (i.e., wastes subject to RCRA Subtitle D). Examples of SWMUs include landfills, surface impoundments, sumps, underground piping, land application areas, incinerators, waste piles, and storage areas. By definition, all regulated units are identified as SWMUs.

SOLVENT

(Reference 15)

A substance, usually liquid, capable of dissolving another substance.

SOLVENT EXTRACTION OPERATION

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

An operation or method of separation in which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.

SORBENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. Sorb means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Essentially inert and insoluble materials that are used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it; absorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material; or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls,

SORBENT (continued)

pillows, or booms. The sorbent material may consist of, but is not limited to, the following materials:

- (1) Organic products-
 - (i) Peat moss or straw;
 - (ii) Cellulose fibers or cork;
 - (iii) Corn cobs;
 - (iv) Chicken, duck, or other bird feathers.
- (2) Mineral compounds-
 - (i) Volcanic ash or perlite;
 - (ii) Vermiculite or zeolite.
- (3) Synthetic products-
 - (i) Polypropylene;
 - (ii) Polyethylene;
 - (iii) Polyurethane;
 - (iv) Polyester.

SORPTION**(Reference 1)**

Adsorption and/or absorption.

SOURCE**(Reference 34)**

An area where a hazardous substance may have been deposited, stored, disposed, or placed. Also, soil that may have become contaminated as a result of hazardous substance migration. In general, however, the volumes of air, ground water, surface water, and surface water sediments that may have become contaminated through migration are not considered sources.

SOURCE CONCENTRATION**(Reference 25)**

The concentration of a contaminant in the soil of a site (i.e., the source of ground water contamination).

SOURCE CONTROL ACTION**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment.

SOURCE CONTROL MAINTENANCE MEASURES

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

Those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems.

SOURCE MATERIAL

(References 15, 39, 51)

Uranium, thorium, or any other material which is determined by the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 61 of the AEA to be source material; or ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials, in such concentration as the AEC may, by regulation, determine from time to time.

SOURCE REDUCTION

(Reference 117)

(A) Any practice which: (i) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (ii) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in house-keeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

(B) The term “source reduction” does not include any practice which alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.

(Reference 15)

An action that reduces the generation of waste at the source. This often refers to the decreased generation of household solid waste. This is accomplished by reduced consumer consumption, increased product durability, repairability, or reusability, and reduced packaging.

(Reference 12)

Any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and any practice that reduces

SOURCE REDUCTION (continued)

the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES

(Reference 10)

The providing of special laboratory analyses of samples as part of the Contract Lab Program (CLP). SAS activities are managed by the Analytical Operations Branch of the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), which surveys labs, evaluates bids, and selects labs.

SPECIAL NOTICE LETTER

(Reference 25)

A letter, sent by EPA, that initiates the process of formal enforcement negotiations, and invokes a negotiation moratorium between PRPs and EPA.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

(References 15, 39)

Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or 235, and any other material which, pursuant to the provisions of Section 51 of the AEA, the AEC determines to be special nuclear material; or any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing. Does not include source material.

(Reference 51)

(1) Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2071 of the AEA determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, excepting source material.

SPECIALTY INDUSTRIAL GASKETS

(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)

Sheet or beater-add gaskets designed for industrial uses in either (1) environments where temperatures are 750 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, or (2) corrosive environments. An industrial gasket is one designed for use in an article which is not a "consumer product" within the meaning of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2052, or for use in a "motor vehicle" or "motor vehicle equipment" within the meaning of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 1381. A corrosive environment is one in which the gasket is exposed to concentrated (pH less than 2), highly oxidizing mineral acids (e.g., sulfuric, nitric, or chromic acid) at temperatures above ambient.

SPECIALTY PAPER**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product that is made of paper intended for use as filters for beverages or other fluids or as paper fill for cooling towers. Cooling tower fill consists of asbestos paper that is used as a cooling agent for liquids from industrial processes and air conditioning systems.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE**(Reference 38)**

A measure of conductance per cubic centimeter which represents the ratio of current flowing through a cube (having sides of one centimeter) divided by the change in electrical potential from one side to the other side, assuming the current is flowing between opposite sides.

SPECIFIED PORTS AND HARBORS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION**(Reference 15)**

The accumulation of wastes that are potentially recyclable, but for which no feasible recycling market exists.

(Reference 38)

The accumulation of wastes that are potentially recyclable, but for which no feasible recycling market exists (i.e., recycling less than 75% of accumulated wastes during a one year period).

(Reference 112)

The 40 CFR 261.1(c)(8) regulation states that materials are “accumulated speculatively” if they are accumulated before being recycled. Materials are not considered to be “accumulated speculatively” if the person accumulating the material can demonstrate that (1) it can feasibly be recycled and (2) during one calendar year, the amount recycled or transferred to another location for recycling is at least 75% of the amount accumulated at the beginning of the year. This is of particular importance to persons, including Federal facilities, storing secondary materials in anticipation of possible recycling. Unless otherwise exempt from regulation, such materials are subject to RCRA.

SPENT MATERIAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)**

Any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL**(40 CFR 191.02)**

Fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear reactor following irradiation, the constituent elements of which have not been separated by reprocessing.

SPENT SOLVENT**(Reference 15)**

A solvent which has extinguished its ability to dissolve another substance.

-Alternatively--A solvent that has been discarded because it is no longer usable without being regenerated, reclaimed, or otherwise reprocessed. Examples of spent solvents include degreasers, cleaners, fabric scourers, dilutents, extractants, and reaction and synthesis media.

(Reference 116)

The term “spent solvent” has no regulatory definition. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) discussion in the preamble to the solvent mixture rule provides the best description of the term. “Spent” means the material has been used for its intended purpose and can no longer be used without further reprocessing. A chemical is a “solvent” when it is used in degreasing, cleaning, as dilutents, extractants, and reaction and synthesis media are covered under the listings when spent. On the other hand, if that same chemical is used as a reactant to produce another chemical or as an ingredient to make a product it is not regulated under the F-spent solvent listings. For example, using trichlorotrifluoroethane as a chemical intermediate to produce other halogenated organics does not qualify as a solvent use. Using toluene as an ingredient in paint or to thin paint does not constitute a use resulting in a regulated spent solvent. However, wastes containing a solvent constituent that do not qualify for specific listings, such as discarded paint, may be hazardous based on characteristics such as ignitability and toxicity.

Common activities that generate spent solvents at DOE facilities are degreasing parts at vehicle maintenance and electroplating shops and scintillation counting at research facilities.

SPILL**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

Both intentional and unintentional spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges where the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. This policy applies to spills of 50 ppm or greater PCBs. The concentration of

SPILL (continued)

PCBs spilled is determined by the PCB concentration in the material spilled as opposed to the concentration of PCBs in the material onto which the PCBs were spilled. Where a spill of untested mineral oil occurs, the oil is presumed to contain greater than 50 ppm, but less than 500 ppm PCBs and is subject to the relevant requirements of this policy.

SPILL AREA**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The area of soil on which visible traces of the spill can be observed plus a buffer zone of 1 foot beyond the visible traces. Any surface or object (e.g., concrete sidewalk or automobile) within the visible traces area or on which visible traces of the spilled material are observed is included in the spill area. This area represents the minimum area assumed to be contaminated by PCBs in the absence of precleanup sampling data and is thus the minimum area which must be cleaned.

SPILL BOUNDARIES**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

The actual area of contamination as determined by postcleanup verification sampling or by precleanup sampling to determine actual spill boundaries. EPA can require additional cleanup when necessary to decontaminate all areas within the spill boundaries to the levels required in this policy (e.g., additional cleanup will be required if postcleanup sampling indicates that the area decontaminated by the responsible party, such as the spill area as defined in this Section, did not encompass the actual boundaries of PCB contamination).

SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (SONS)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

A spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE**(Reference 10)**

A program that establishes procedures to prevent discharges of oil from non-transportation-related facilities into or upon the waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

STABILITY**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Structural stability.

STABILIZATION**(Reference 8)**

Activities to mitigate an immediate threat while EPA considers possible further action.

(Reference 12)

Actions taken to further confine or reduce the hazards associated with contaminated sites, areas, buildings, or equipment.

STAKEHOLDER, DOE**(Reference 117)**

Persons or organizations interested in or affected by DOE actions.

STAKEHOLDERS' FORUM**(Reference 42)**

DOE meeting to review and discuss its "Predecisional Draft" of the 1990 Five Year Plan for cleanup at the Weapons Complex. Invited participants in the 2-day forum were mainly from affected States, Indian Nations, Government agencies, and environmental, labor, and industry groups.

STANDARDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEST DATA**(TSCA §3)**

A prescription of (1) the (i) health and environmental effects, and (ii) information relating to toxicity, persistence, and other characteristics which affect health and the environment, for which test data for a chemical substance or mixture are to be developed and any analysis that is to be performed on such data, and (2) to the extent necessary to assure that data respecting such effects and characteristics are reliable and adequate: (i) the manner in which such data are to be developed, (ii) the specification of any test protocol or methodology to be employed in the development of such data, and (iii) such other requirements as are necessary to provide such assurance.

STANDARD WIPE TEST**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.123)**

For spills of high-concentration PCBs on solid surfaces, a cleanup to numerical surface standards and sampling by a standard wipe test to verify that the numerical standards have been met. This definition constitutes the minimum requirements for an appropriate wipe testing protocol. A standard-size template [10 centimeters (cm) x 10 cm] will be used to delineate the area of cleanup; the wiping medium will be a gauze pad or glass wool of known size which has been saturated with hexane. It is important that the wipe be performed very quickly after the hexane is exposed to air. EPA strongly recommends that the gauze (or glass

STANDARD WIPE TEST (continued)

wool) be prepared with hexane in the laboratory and that the wiping medium be stored in sealed glass vials until it is used for the wipe test. Further, EPA requires the collection and testing of field blanks and replicates.

START DATE

(Reference 8)

The date on-site removal activity authorized in the Action Memorandum is initiated at an incident for which no CERCLA or 311 funds have been used previously.

STARTUP

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)

The setting in operation of a hazardous waste management unit or control device for any purpose.

STATE

(RCRA §1004)

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(TSCA §3)

Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

STATE or UNITED STATES

(10 CFR 61.2)

Any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has

STATE or UNITED STATES (continued)

jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.15 (b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states under CERCLA.

STATE AUTHORITY

(RCRA §1004)

The agency established or designated under Section 4007.

STATE DIRECTOR

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

The chief administrative officer of any State agency operating an approved program, or the delegated representative of the State Director. If responsibility is divided among two or more State agencies, State Director means the chief administrative officer of the State agency authorized to perform the particular procedure or function to which reference is made.

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC)

(42 USC 11001)

Under EPCRA Section 302, the State Emergency Response Commission is the commission appointed by the Governor of each State that appoints Local Emergency Planning Committee and that supervises and coordinates the activities of such committees. The SERC also establishes procedures for the receipt and processing of public requests for information provided under chemical reporting and right-to-know provisions of EPCRA. The Governor may designate as the SERC one or more existing emergency response organizations that are State-sponsored or appointed.

STATE/EPA AGREEMENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

An agreement between the Regional Administrator and the State which coordinates EPA and State activities, responsibilities and programs.

STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN

(Reference 15)

A scheme generated at the State level to deal with the management of hazardous waste generated, treated, stored or disposed of within the State or transported outside the State.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

(Reference 3)

An official of a State, State-designated agency, or state historical society responsible for advising and assisting Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (continued)

responsibilities, conducting surveys of historic properties, maintaining inventories of such properties, developing and implementing statewide historic preservation plans, and administering historic preservation funds.

STATEMENT OF WORK

(Reference 10)

A document that specifies the scope of work and procedures that will be used to undertake a discrete step of a Superfund Investigation or action.

STATE REGULATED WASTE

(Reference 12)

Any other hazardous waste not specifically regulated under RCRA, which may be regulated by State or local authorities, such as used oil.

STATEMENT OF BASIS (SB) DECISION

A RCRA corrective action decision document that:

- identifies the proposed remedy for a corrective action at a facility and explains the reasons for the proposal;
- describes all remedies that were considered in the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) and Corrective Measures Study (CMS) reports;
- solicits public review and comments on the remedies considered in the RFI and CMS reports; and
- provides information on how the public can be involved in the remedy selection process.

(Reference 87)

The SB is designed to serve as a companion to the RFI/CMS and the administrative record file. The remedy proposed in the SB is only an initial recommendation. Public comment and/or additional information may result in changes to the proposed remedy or in the choice of another remedy.

(Reference 54)

A written statement used during RCRA corrective actions, to solicit public comments on the proposed corrective measures.

STATUTE**(Reference 54)**

(1) A law enacted by the legislative branch of a government, (2) An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule, (3) An international instrument setting up an agency and regulating its scope or authority.

STATUTORY**(Reference 54)**

(1) Of or relating to statutes, (2) Enacted, created, or regulated by statute.

STATUTORY LIMITS ON REMOVALS**(Reference 8)**

Limitation of removal actions under Section 104(c)(1) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, to twelve months duration or \$2 million obligations from the date of initial response unless the lead agency grants an exemption in accordance with one of the two exemptions set forth in Section 104(c)(1). These are: (A) continued response actions are immediately required to prevent, limit, or mitigate an emergency; there is an immediate risk to public health or welfare or the environment; and such assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis or (B) continued response action is otherwise appropriate and consistent with remedial action to be taken. Costs of removal activities conducted under Section 104(b) of CERCLA do not count toward \$2 million limit.

STEAM STRIPPING OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation in which vaporization of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of steam directly into the charge.

STEPS**(Reference 104)**

The individual pieces or activities required to complete each remedial work element. The steps are manipulated to fast-track the element.

STOCK-ON-HAND**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

The products which are in the possession, direction, or control of a person and are intended for distribution in commerce.

STOP WORK ORDER**(Reference 8)**

A form prepared by an Ordering Officer, OSC, or Contracting Officer requiring the contractor to stop all, or any part, of the work called for in a Delivery Order.

STORAGE**(RCRA §1004)**

When used in connection with hazardous waste, means either a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

(Reference 8)

The containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

(40 CFR 191.02)

Retention of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive wastes with the intent and capability to readily retrieve such fuel or waste for subsequent use, processing, or disposal.

STORAGE FOR DISPOSAL**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Temporary storage of PCBs that have been designated for disposal.

**STORM WATER or WASTEWATER COLLECTION
SYSTEM****(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

Piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

STORMWATER IMPOUNDMENTS**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Surface impoundments which receive wet weather flow, and only receive process waste during wet weather events.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(Reference 10)

An accountability system used in conjunction with the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) to identify projects that could slip or issues that could affect project schedules, such as State cost assurances, site access, disposal capacity, or property acquisition.

STREAM or RIVER

(Reference 34)

A type of surface water body which includes: (1) Perennially-flowing waters from point of origin to the ocean or to coastal tidal waters, whichever comes first, and wetlands contiguous to these flowing waters, (2) aboveground portions of disappearing rivers, (3) artificially-made ditches only insofar as they perennially flow into other surface water, (4) intermittently-flowing waters and contiguous intermittently-flowing ditches in areas where mean annual precipitation is less than 20 inches.

STREAM FLOW

(Reference 34)

The average rate of flow of a water body, expressed in cubic feet per second.

STREAMLINED APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (SAFER)

(Reference 118)

The Department of Energy (DOE) developed the Streamlined Approach for Environmental Restoration (SAFER) to help address the challenges of environmental restoration conducted under conditions of significant uncertainty and to help reduce the time and resources traditionally required to cleanup a hazardous waste site. SAFER integrates the strengths of the Observational Approach and the Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) process developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to form a comprehensive methodology. The five essential elements of SAFER are:

(1) Use of a dynamic conceptual model as the foundation for remedial planning and action; (2) Early convergence on the exact problem(s) that are to be solved; (3) Reliance on a “learn-as-you-go” approach enabling a bias for action; (4) Incorporation of specific techniques to optimize technical management and reduce uncertainty (i.e., decision rules, reasonable deviations, contingencies); and (5) Explicit recognition of the need for stakeholders to be involved in decision-making throughout the project.

(Reference 9)

An approach for remediating specific site problems through focused definition of site problems, reasonable deviations to those problems, decision rules, and contingency plans. One of the fundamental precepts of the SAFER process is that stakeholders [defined as DOE,

SAFER (continued)

DOE's Federal and State regulators, other interest groups (e.g., Native Americans), and the public] must be intimately involved in the conceptualization and development of strategies and in many decision points along the way toward their completion.

STREAMLINED RISK EVALUATION**(Reference 113)**

A site characterization approach that is primarily qualitative and is used to: (a) evaluate whether a site or SWMU poses a substantial (principal) threat to human health and the environment or, if appropriate, (b) prioritize sites or SWMUs as candidates for early actions.

STRICT, JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY**(Reference 25)**

Strict liability means that the Federal government can hold a potentially responsible party (PRP) liable without showing that the PRP was at fault. Joint and several liability means that any one PRP can be held liable for the entire costs of site cleanup, regardless of the share of waste contributed by that PRP.

SUBSIDENCE**(Reference 38)**

Unevenly distributed settlement after closure. May threaten the integrity of a cover by creating cracks and depressions.

SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

The extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable State law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A "substantial business relationship" must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition to the guarantee itself, such that a currently existing business relationship between the guarantor and the owner or operator is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the applicable EPA Regional Administrator.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

The extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A guarantee contract is issued "incident to that relationship" if it arises from and depends on existing economic transactions between the guarantor and the owner or operator.

SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

The extent of a governmental relationship necessary under applicable state law to make an added guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A commonality of interest in the event of an UST release such as coterminous boundaries, overlapping constituencies, common ground-water aquifer, or other relationship other than monetary compensation that provides a motivation for the guarantor to provide a guarantee.

SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS**(References 20, 21)**

Those requirements that pertain directly to actions or conditions in the environment. Examples include performance standards for incinerators (40 CFR 264.343), treatment standards for land disposal or restricted waste (40 CFR 268), and concentration limits, such as MCLs.

SUDDEN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)**

An occurrence which is not continuous or repeated in nature.

SUMP**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serves to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, “sump” means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

SUPERFUND**(Reference 26)**

The common name used for CERCLA, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

**SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEANUP
MODEL (SACM)****(Reference 119)**

EPA's current initiative to reform/restructure the entire Superfund program by removing current programmatic distinctions between removal and remedial actions with the intent to speed cleanups and address health and environmental problems in an expedited manner.

(Reference 9)

EPA has initiated a CERCLA streamlining initiative, the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) program, which uses removal authorities at remedial sites to achieve earlier

SACM (continued)

risk reduction and to increase the efficiency of actions. Principles of the SACM program are as follows:

- Provide an ongoing process for evaluating site-specific conditions and need for action.
- Allow for cross-program coordination of response planning.
- Facilitate prompt risk reduction through early action.
- Ensure appropriate cleanup of long-term environmental problems.
- Define conditions where removal actions are appropriate.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA)

(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the SWDA, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the “Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986” and Title IV of SARA, also known as the “Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986.” Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the “Superfund Revenue Act of 1986.”

(Reference 10)

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

SUPERFUND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN (SCAP) (Reference 10)

The planning mechanism that provides data on all response activities and drives the allocation of resources for remedial activities. With the incorporation of SCAP into the CERCLIS management system, the Regions become responsible for the planning and reporting that determine the adequacy of budgetary allotments and how Regional accomplishments are reported.

SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

(Reference 10)

A three-volume compilation of Fund-financed removal descriptions that ERD updates annually. Each description provides basic facts about the site, the nature of the problem, and mitigative actions taken.

SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION (SITE) (Reference 10)

A program intended to accelerate the development, demonstration, and use of new or innovative treatment technologies and to demonstrate and evaluate new, innovative measurement and monitoring technologies.

SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

A nonbinding, written document executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a state agency that may establish the nature and extent of EPA and state interaction during the removal, pre-remedial, remedial, and/or enforcement response process. The SMOA is not a site-specific document, although attachments may address specific sites. The SMOA generally defines the role and responsibilities of both the lead and support agencies.

(Reference 10)

A voluntary, non-binding agreement executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a State agency establishing the nature and extent of EPA and State interaction during the pre-remedial, remedial, and enforcement response process.

SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT (CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)

A joint, legally binding agreement between EPA and a state to obtain the necessary assurances before a federal-lead remedial action can begin at a site. In the case of a political subdivision-lead remedial response, a three-party Superfund state contract among EPA, the state, and the political subdivision thereof, is required before a political subdivision takes the lead for any phase of remedial response to ensure state involvement pursuant to Section 121(f)(1) of CERCLA. The Superfund state contract may be amended to provide the state's CERCLA Section 104 assurances before a political subdivision can take the lead for remedial action.

(Reference 1)

A bilateral contract between EPA and a State that is legally binding on both parties. The SSC is not a procurement contract, but is used to document EPA and State responsibilities and to obtain any necessary State assurances for planned removals under the former NCP and for EPA-managed remedial responses. An SSC is appropriate for any EPA-lead response activities that require State cost-sharing.

(Reference 10)

A contract signed between EPA and the State that provides a legal obligation for the State to meet the assurances that are specified in Section 104 of CERCLA.

SUPPORT AGENCY**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents.

SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

The official designated by the support agency, as appropriate, to interact and coordinate with the lead agency in response actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

SURFACE CONTAMINATION**(Reference 11)**

Radioactive and/or hazardous material adherent to an otherwise noncontaminated surface.

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is not an injection well.

**SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND
RECLAMATION ACT****(Reference 10)**

An act that controls and regulates the reclamation of coal and other ore mining areas.

SURFACE WASHING AGENT**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergency mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column.

SURFACE WATER**(Reference 264)**

Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

SURFACING ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Surfacing material that is ACM.

SURFACING MATERIAL**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.

SURGE CONTROL TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A large-sized pipe or storage reservoir sufficient to contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected.

SURPLUS FACILITIES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**(Reference 3)**

A DOE program to manage the more than 5100 facilities identified as surplus to the mission of nuclear weapons production and other related activities. Many of these facilities became contaminated with radioactivity or hazardous chemicals as a result of the activities that occurred within or around them.

SURPLUS FACILITY**(Reference 40)**

Any facility or site (including equipment) that has no identified programmatic use.

SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY**(Reference 3)**

Excess real property that has been screened and determined not to be needed by the Federal government.

SURVEILLANCE**(10 CFR 61.2)**

Observation of the disposal site for purposes of visual detection of need for maintenance, custodial care, evidence of intrusion, and compliance with other license and regulatory requirements.

(Reference 11)

Those activities necessary to ensure that the site remains in a safe condition, including periodic inspection and monitoring of the site, maintenance of barriers that prevent access to radioactive materials left on the site, and prevention of activities on the site that might impair these barriers.

SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE (S&M)**(Reference 69)**

A program established during deactivation and continuing until phased out during decommissioning to provide in a cost-effective manner for satisfactory containment of contamination; physical safety and security controls; and maintenance of the facility in a manner that is protective of workers, the public, and the environment.

SURVEY**(Reference 11)**

An evaluation of the radiation hazards incident to the production, use, release, disposal, or presence of radioactive materials or other sources of radiation under a specific set of conditions.

SUSPECTED RELEASE**(Reference 34)**

A professional judgement conclusion based on site and pathway conditions indicating that a hazardous substance is likely to have been released to the environment.

SWARF**(Reference 11)**

Material (as metallic particles and abrasive fragments) removed by a cutting tool.

SYSTEMIC EFFECTS**(Reference 1)**

Effects that require absorption and distribution of the toxicant to a target organ at which point effects are produced. Most chemicals that produce systemic toxicity do not cause a similar degree of toxicity in all organs but usually demonstrate major toxicity to one or two organs.

T

TAILINGS

(Reference 25)

Sand-like waste resulting from uranium production, represents about 98% of the ore that enters the mill.

(40 CFR 192.01)

The remaining portion of a metal-bearing ore after some or all of such metal, such as uranium, has been extracted.

TANGIBLE NET WORTH

(RCRA/40 CFR 264.141)

The tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)

The tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets do not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties. For purposes of this definition, “assets” means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions.

TANK

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of used oil which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provides structural support.

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

TANK SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

TANK VESSEL**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by section 1001 of the OPA (Oil Pollution Act) means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that: is a vessel of the United States; operates on the navigable waters; or transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

TARGET**(Reference 34)**

A physical or environmental receptor that is within the target distance limit for a particular pathway. Targets may include wells and surface water intakes supplying drinking water, fisheries, sensitive environments, and resources.

TARGET CLEANUP LEVELS (TCLs)**(Reference 54)**

Quantitative concentrations of contaminants established prior to media cleanup standards. They are established early in the cleanup process (under CERCLA or RCRA) to form the development of alternatives/measures on technologies that can achieve these levels. They are based on, or derived from, readily available information [e.g., maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)].

TARGET DISTANCE LIMIT**(Reference 34)**

The maximum distance over which targets are evaluated. The target distance limit varies by pathway: ground water and air pathways -- a 4-mile radius around the site; surface water pathway -- 15 miles downstream from the probable point of entry to surface water; soil exposure pathway -- 200 feet (for the resident population threat) and 1 mile (for the nearby population threat) from areas of known or suspected contamination.

TARGET POPULATION**(Reference 34)**

The human population associated with the site and/or its targets. Target populations consist of those people who use target wells or surface water intakes supplying drinking water, consume food chain species taken from target fisheries, or are regularly present on the site or within target distance limits.

TASTE AND ODOR THRESHOLDS**(Reference 25)**

The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be detected by taste or odor.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAG)**(Reference 10)**

Designed to provide funds to communities for the purpose of hiring advisors to interpret technical information related to cleanup of Superfund sites listed on the NPL.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (TAT)**(Reference 10)**

Serves as an adjunct to emergency response cleanup services, providing initial site response support, determinations of the size and nature of the site, and support to on-scene coordinators during actual cleanup.

TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES**(Reference 10)**

Contracts that provide EPA Headquarters or Regions with assistance during enforcement-related activities, such as PRP searches or oversight of PRP-conducted investigations or actions.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**(Reference 1)**

A determination that the technology can be implemented and maintained on the basis of engineering judgement.

TECHNICAL IMPRACTICABILITY**(Reference 120)**

Technical impracticability refers to the engineering feasibility and reliability conditions under which a ground water restoration remedy is not technically capable of achieving. ARARs that are used to establish cleanup levels for current or potentially drinkable ground water. Such cleanup levels typically are maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or non-zero maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) established under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, or in some cases, more stringent state requirements.

(Reference 54)

When, from an engineering perspective, cleanup goals or standards are not attainable.

TEMPERATURE GRADIENT**(Reference 25)**

The rate of decrease of air, water, or soil temperature with distance, usually in the direction it decreases most rapidly.

TEMPORARILY NOT NEEDED**(Reference 4)**

Real or personal property which is still needed for a present or foreseeable future DOE mission but which is not being currently used at full capacity.

TEMPORARY UNIT (TU)**(Reference 121)**

A TU is a tank or container storage unit, located within a facility's boundaries, but not necessarily within a CAMU's boundaries, that the EPA Regional Administrator or the authorized State has designated to be used for treating and storing remediation wastes generated at the facility. A TU may not be operated for longer than one year without an approved extension [40 CFR 264.553].

(Reference 99)

TUs are addressed in the CAMU and TU rule. Under 40 CFR 264.553, only tanks or container storage units used for the treatment or storage of remediation wastes are eligible for designation as temporary units. TU provisions apply to neither land-based units such as waste piles nor to Subpart X units because EPA believes that Subpart X provides sufficient regulatory flexibility for short-term use at a miscellaneous unit. A TU must be located at the facility and have a permissible life of not more than two years. The designation of an area at a facility as a TU will be at the discretion of EPA or the authorized State, and will be based on factors such as the length of time the unit will be in operation, type of unit, volumes of waste to be managed, physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes to be managed, potential for releases from the unit, hydrogeologic and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility which may influence the migration of any potential releases, and potential for exposure to humans or environmental receptors if releases were to occur from the unit. The advantage of designating a container or tank as a TU is that EPA or the authorized State may permit less stringent rules other than the full 40 CFR 264 standards to apply; and the utilization of TUs will expediate remediations at permitted facilities with continuing releases, facilitate corrective action beyond the facility boundary, aid facilities in complying with RCRA 3008(h) Orders, promote the use of bioremediation, and provide an environment to encourage the development and implementation of innovative treatment technologies.

TERMINATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.92)**

Under §280.97(b)(1) and §280.97(b)(2) means only those changes that could result in a gap in coverage as where the insured has not obtained substitute coverage or has not obtained substitute coverage or has obtained substitute coverage with a different retroactive date than the retroactive date of the original policy.

TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT**(Reference 34)**

A terrestrial resource, fragile natural setting, or other area with unique or highly-valued environmental or cultural features.

TEXTILES**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product such as: yarn; thread; wick; cord; braided and twisted rope; braided and woven tubing; mat; roving; cloth, slit and woven tape; lap; felt; and other bonded or non-woven fabrics.

THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Material in a school building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.

THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION ACM**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

Thermal system insulation that is ACM.

THERMAL TREATMENT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge.

THERMOSTAT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/ 40 CFR 273.6)**

A temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 273.13(c)(2) or 273.33(c)(2).

THIN-FILM EVAPORATION OPERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

A distillation operation that employs a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

THREAT OF RELEASE**[CERCLA §101(22)]**

Release means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes: Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under Section 170 of CERCLA or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978; and the normal application of fertilizer. For the purposes of the NCP, release also means threat of release.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ)**(Reference 10)**

The amount of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) which, if present at a facility, subjects that facility to the emergency planning requirements of SARA Sections 302 and 303.

(CERCLA/40 CFR 355)

Under EPCRA Section 302, the threshold planning quantity is the threshold at which emergency planning is required for each of the 366 substances listed in the appendices of 40 CFR 355.

TIER I**(EPCRA/40 CFR 370)**

Tier I refers to a specific form and level of reporting required under EPCRA Section 312. The Tier I Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory form is provided at 40 CFR 370.40. The Tier I form contains aggregate information regarding the physical and health hazards at the facility.

TIER II**(EPCRA/40 CFR 370)**

Tier II refers to a specific form and level of reporting that may be required under EPCRA Section 312. The Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory form is provided at 40 CFR 370.41. The Tier II form contains detailed information regarding the amounts, physical and health hazards, location, and manner of storage of specific chemicals at the facility. Tier II forms may be submitted voluntarily in lieu of Tier I forms, but must be submitted at the request of emergency planning and response authorities.

TIGER TEAM**(Reference 42)**

Teams created by Secretarial initiative consisting of DOE and contractor specialists and Occupational Safety and Health Administration compliance officers to evaluate Environmental Safety and Health programs at the Weapons Complex for compliance with DOE Orders, and existing laws and regulations.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS**(Reference 8)**

Removals where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate and that there is a period of less than six months available before on-site activities must be initiated.

(Reference 9)

Actions taken under CERCLA Section 104 Authority to respond to site problems that require less than 6-months planning prior to field implementation.

TITLE III

See SARA Title III.

TO-BE-CONSIDERED**(Reference 10)**

Guidance, advisories, or criteria that are not promulgated (and therefore cannot be considered ARARs), but that may be used to establish protective Superfund remedies.

TOTAL COST ASSESSMENT (TCA)**(Reference 74)**

A long-term comprehensive financial analysis of the full range of costs and savings of an investment that are or would be experienced directly by the organization making or contemplating the investment.

TOTALLY ENCLOSED MANNER**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any manner that will ensure no exposure of human beings or the environment to any concentration of PCBs.

TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)**(Reference 25)**

The application of management techniques and statistical controls to a process in order to improve any product “constantly and forever.”

TOXIC**(Reference 15)**

Capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to living organisms through ingestion, inhalation or absorption through any body surface. The United States Academy of Sciences defines the toxicity of a given material using four parameters: rate of release to the environment, residence time in the environment, potential for bioaccumulation, and adverse effects on health.

TOXIC CHEMICAL**(Reference 75)**

For toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting under EPCRA Section 313, toxic chemical means a chemical or chemical category listed at 40 CFR 372.75. The original list of toxic chemicals under EPCRA Section 313 covered over 300 chemicals and chemical compounds. In November 1994, EPA added 286 chemicals and chemical categories to the list. Presently, there are more than 600 chemicals and chemical categories known as TRI chemicals.

TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE (TCLP)**(Reference 15)**

A testing procedure used to determine whether a waste is hazardous under RCRA. In March 1990 the TCLP replaced “EP toxicity” as the method to determine toxicity - one of four characteristics of a hazardous waste as classified under RCRA. The TCLP is used to test for 25 organic chemicals in addition to the 14 tested for under the EP leach test.

(Reference 51)

The procedure by which a waste is determined to exhibit the toxicity characteristic. If, by using test methods specified in Appendix 11 of 40 CFR 261, or equivalent methods approved by the EPA Administrator, the extract from a representative sample of a waste contains contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24 at concentrations equal to or greater than the values in that table, the waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE

(Reference 25)

An examination, summary, and interpretation of a hazardous substance to determine levels of exposure and associated health effects.

TOXIC POLLUTANTS

(Reference 47)

The 126 individual priority toxic pollutants contained in 65 toxic compounds or classes of compounds (including organic pollutants and metals) adopted by EPA pursuant to the CWA Section 307(a)(1).

(Reference 16)

A toxic pollutant is any pollutant that when discharged into waters of the United States could directly or indirectly cause adverse effects or death to aquatic organisms or man, and therefore, is subject to pretreatment standards and effluent limitations.

Section 307 of the CWA, entitled “Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards,” established a list of 65 toxic pollutants that are subject to pretreatment standards and effluent limitations when discharged into waters of the United States from point sources. Under the CWA, all facilities discharging pollutants into waters of the United States are required to obtain and comply with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Permits establish pretreatment standards and effluent limitations based on pollutants in the discharge stream, uses of the receiving water body, the type of facility, and “the best available technology economically achievable” for an applicable category or class of point sources.

The list of toxic pollutants, which is found at 40 CFR 401.15, contains the same pollutants listed in Table 1 of Committee Print Numbered 95-30 of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives. Toxic pollutants are defined in Sect. 502(13) of the CWA as “those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Administrator, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offsprings.” The term “pollutant” is broadly defined under the CWA [Sect.502(6)] as “dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.” However, pollutants do not include

TOXIC POLLUTANTS (continued)

sewage from vessels or materials injected into a well and subject to the Underground Injection Control (UIC) provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

All of the toxic pollutants are also CERCLA hazardous substances.

TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI)

(Reference 122)

This inventory is a database maintained by EPA under EPCRA Section 313. Designated under EPCRA as the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, the TRI contains information regarding the fate of over 600 TRI chemicals manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at covered facilities. Facilities are required to make estimates of releases and transfers of TRI chemicals and to report these estimates annually on a Form R for each reportable chemical. Releases are on-site discharges of a TRI chemical to the environment and include air emissions, water discharges, underground injection, and land treatment or disposal. Off-site transfers are transfers of a TRI chemical in wastes to a facility that is geographically and physically separate from the facility reporting under TRI. Off-site transfers include transfers to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs); transfers for recycling, for energy recovery, for treatment, or for off-site disposal; and other off-site transfers.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE

(Reference 16)

Although the term “toxic substance” is in the title of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), it is not formally defined.

TSCA gives EPA the authority to regulate chemical substances and mixtures whose manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use or disposal may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Section 3(2) of TSCA defines “chemical substance” to mean any organic or inorganic substance whether it is man-made or naturally occurring. Exemptions are provided for pesticides; tobacco and tobacco products; source, special nuclear, or byproduct material regulated under the Atomic Energy Act (AEA); and food, food additives, drugs, and cosmetics. However, there is no list of toxic substances provided by TSCA.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

(Reference 51)

This Act was enacted by Congress in 1976, and authorizes EPA to secure information on all new and existing chemical substances and to control any of these substances determined to cause an unreasonable risk to public health or the environment. This law requires that the health and environmental effects of all new chemicals be reviewed by EPA before they are manufactured for commercial purposes.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)
(continued)

(Reference 40)

TSCA was enacted was enacted in 1976 to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable risk due to exposure to, manufacture, distribution, use or disposal of substances containing toxic chemicals. For example, under TSCA, any hazardous waste that contains more than 50 parts per million of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are subject to regulations under this Act.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) REGULATED WASTE **(Reference 12)**

Individual chemical wastes (both liquid and solid), such as polychlorinated biphenyls, that are regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act.

TOXIC WASTE

(Reference 16)

A toxic waste is a RCRA hazardous waste that is listed as hazardous because of its toxic properties; however, this term is often used indiscriminately (and incorrectly) by the media or public to refer to any waste, chemical or substance subject to environmental laws.

In RCRA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, two of the waste codes used in the lists of wastes at 40 CFR 261.31 and 261.32 are "toxic waste" (T) and waste that exhibits the toxicity characteristic. Appendix VII to 40 CFR 261 identifies the specific constituents that caused EPA to list a waste as Toxic Waste (T) or waste that exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

TOXNET

(Reference 12)

The National Library of Medicine's on-line database that contains TRI data.

TRANSFER FACILITY

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)
(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)

Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, and other similar areas where shipments of PCB waste are held during the normal course of transportation. Transport vehicles are not transfer facilities under this definition, unless they are used for the storage of PCB waste, rather than for actual transport activities. Storage areas for PCB

TRANSFER FACILITY (continued)

waste at transfer facilities are subject to the storage facility standards of §761.65, but such storage areas are exempt from the approval requirements of §761.65(d) and the recordkeeping requirements of §761.180, unless the same PCB waste is stored there for a period of more than 10 consecutive days between destinations.

TRANSMISSIVITY

(Reference 123)

Hydrogeologists commonly use the term transmissivity to describe an aquifer's capacity to transmit water. Transmissivity is equal to the product of the aquifer thickness (m) and hydraulic conductivity (K) and it is described in units of gpd/ft (gallons per day per foot of aquifer thickness). $T = Km$. Transmissivity is often used in conjunction with storativity to determine the response of an aquifer to stresses and to predict future ground water level trends. Both of these terms are used in computer models of flow and transport.

TRANSPORT or TRANSPORTATION

[CERCLA §101(26)]

The movement of a hazardous substance by any mode, including pipeline (as defined in the Pipeline Safety Act), and in the case of a hazardous substance which has been accepted for transportation by a common or contract carrier, the term "transport" or "transportation" shall include any stoppage in transit which is temporary, incidental to the transportation movement, and at the ordinary operating convenience of a common or contract carrier, and any such stoppage shall be considered as a continuity of movement and not as the storage of a hazardous substance.

TRANSPORTATION

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INCIDENT

(Reference 8)

Any release or potential release of hazardous substances due to a transportation situation, accident or malfunction.

TRANSPORTER

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

TRANSPORTER OF PCB WASTE**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Any person engaged in the transportation of regulated PCB waste by air, rail, highway, or water for purposes other than consolidation by a generator.

TRANSPORT RATES**(Reference 25)**

The rate of movement of a contaminant in a natural transport medium such as ground water, either as solid particles or in solution, from one place to another.

TRANSPORT VEHICLE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

TRANSURANIC ELEMENTS**(Reference 38)**

Elements heavier than uranium, with an atomic number greater than 92. They include, among others, neptunium, plutonium, americium, and curium.

(Reference 11)

Elements with atomic number (Z number) greater than 92.

TRANSURANIC RADIOACTIVE WASTE**(40 CFR 191.02)**

As used in this part, means waste containing more than 100 nanocuries of alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes, with half-lives greater than twenty years, per gram of waste, except for: (1) High-level radioactive wastes; (2) wastes that the Department has determined, with the concurrence of the EPA Administrator, do not need the degree of isolation required by this part; or (3) wastes that the EPA Commission has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61.

TRANSURANIC (TRU) WASTE**(References 38, 42)**

Waste that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranium nuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100 nanocuries per gram of waste.

TRANSURANIC (TRU) WASTE (continued)

(References 15, 39)

Without regard to source or form, waste that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranium radionuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100nCi/g at the time of assay.

(Reference 11)

Any waste material measured or assumed to contain more than 100 nCi/g of transuranic elements that emit alpha radiation and have a half-life of greater than 20 years.

(Reference 40)

Waste that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranic nuclides with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100 nanocuries per gram of waste. Contact-handled TRU waste does not require shielding and has a surface dose rate of less than 200 millirem per hour. Remote-handled TRU waste has a surface dose rate greater than 200 millirem per hour and requires additional shielding because it presents an exposure hazard. The dose rates at the surface of remote-handled TRU waste packages fall within the 200 millirem to 1,000 rem per hour range. Some TRU waste was buried before these ranges were established. This is known as pre-1970 buried TRU waste.

TRANSVERSE DISPERSIVITY

(Reference 25)

The distribution or suspension of fine particles in directions normal to the flow line of a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water. A derived quantity generally obtained by first deciding on a contaminant transport model and then adjusting parameters to match field data.

TREATABILITY STUDY

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine: (1) Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process, (2) what pretreatment (if any) is required, (3) the optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment, (4) the efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes, or (5) the characteristics of residuals from a particular treatment process. Also included in this definition for the purpose of the §261.4 (e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effects studies. A “treatability study” is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

TREATABILITY STUDY (continued)**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

A study in which PCB waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine: (1) Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process; (2) What pretreatment (if any) is required; (3) The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment; (4) The efficiency of a treatment process for the specific type of waste (i.e., soil, sludge, liquid, etc.); or (5) The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process. A “treatability study” is not a mechanism to commercially treat or dispose of PCB waste. Treatment is a form of disposal under this part.

TREATMENT**(RCRA §1004)****(Reference 8)**

Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)****(Reference 12)**

Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment.

(Reference 26)

Any building, structure, or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.

TREATMENT ZONE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

A soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

TREBLE DAMAGES**(Reference 25)**

CERCLA provides that EPA can sue potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for up to three times the cost of cleanup, if the PRPs consistently do not comply with a negotiated settlement.

TRIAL BURN**(References 126, 127)**

A trial burn is a test which determines whether an incinerator is capable of meeting or exceeding RCRA performance standards (i.e., 40 CFR 264.343). The permit for the incinerator is based on the results of the trial burn in which the performance standards as well as key operating parameters (i.e., temperature, destructive efficiency, etc.) are monitored. The operating conditions under which the performance standards are met are specified as permit conditions.

TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY**(10 CFR 61.2)**

A Tribal organization as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450).

TRI-CITIES REGION**(Reference 42)**

Area including Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick, WA, situated close to the Hanford Reservation.

TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT**(Reference 42)**

An Interagency Agreement among EPA, DOE and the State.

TRUSTEE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

An official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe who may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA.

TRUSTEE (continued)**(Reference 8)**

Any Federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and Section 1(c) of E.O. 12580 and any State agency that may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA.

TRUST FUND**(Reference 26)**

A Fund set up under CERCLA to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them.

TSCA SPILL CLEANUP POLICY**(Reference 29)**

A policy that establishes criteria EPA will use to determine the adequacy of the cleanup of spills resulting from the release of materials containing PCBs at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater. Spills which occurred prior to May 4, 1987, are excluded from the scope of the policy (40 CFR 761). The TSCA Spill Cleanup Policy was developed in consideration of spills from electrical equipment, particularly transformers; other kinds of spills are not covered by the policy. The policy was developed in response to requests from the utility industry for national standards.

T-TEST PROTOCOL**(Reference 39)**

Methodology governing the determination of concentrations of hazardous constituents in excess of background levels by statistically significant amounts. Applicable T-Tests pursuant to 40 CFR §264.97 are: parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA), analysis of variance based on ranks, tolerance or prediction interval, control chart approach, or other statistical test method approved by the Regional Administrator.

U

UIC**(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

The Underground Injection Control Program under Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, including an approved program.

ULTIMATE DISPOSAL**(Reference 8)**

The final disposal of hazardous substances resulting from a removal action. It does not include temporary storage or other temporary measures of managing the waste from a removal action.

UNANTICIPATED PROCESSES AND EVENTS

(10 CFR 60.2)

Those processes and events affecting the geologic setting that are judged not to be reasonably likely to occur during the period the intended performance objective must be achieved, but which are nevertheless sufficiently credible to warrant consideration. Unanticipated processes and events may be either natural processes or events or processes and events initiated by human activities other than those activities licensed under this Part. Processes and events initiated by human activities may only be found to be sufficiently credible to warrant consideration if it is assumed that: (1) The monuments provided for by this Part are sufficiently permanent to serve their intended purpose; (2) the value to future generations of potential resources within the site can be assessed adequately under the applicable provisions of this part; (3) an understanding of the nature of radioactivity, and an appreciation of its hazards, have been retained in some functioning institutions; (4) institutions are able to assess risk and to take remedial action at a level of social organization and technological competence equivalent to, or superior to, that which was applied in initiating the processes or events concerned; and (5) relevant records are preserved, and remain accessible, for several hundred years after permanent closure.

UNDERGROUND AREA

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

An underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

UNDERGROUND FACILITY

(10 CFR 60.2)

The underground structure, including openings and backfill materials, but excluding shafts, boreholes, and their seals.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

A well injection.

UNDERGROUND RELEASE

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any belowground release.

UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)

An aquifer or its portion which supplies any public water system; or which contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system; and currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids; and which is not an exempted aquifer.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

Any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any: farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes; tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored; septic tank; pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under: The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.), or The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in this definition; surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon; storm-water or wastewater collection system; flow-through process tank; liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor. The term “underground storage tank” or “UST” does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in this definition.

(Reference 80)

As defined in Section 9001(1) of SWDA, the term “underground storage tank” means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) which is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto) is ten (10) per centum or more beneath the surface of the ground. Such term does not include any:

- (A) Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes,
- (B) Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored,
- (C) Septic tank,
- (D) Pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under -
 - (i) the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.)
 - (ii) the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.),
 - or
 - (iii) which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under State laws comparable to the provisions of law referred to in clause (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph,

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)
(continued)

(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)

- (E) Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon,
- (F) Storm water or waste water collection system,
- (G) Flow-through process tank,
- (H) Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations, or
- (I) Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

The term UST shall not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in Subparagraphs (A) through (I).

UNDERGROUND TANK

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A device meeting the definition of “tank” in §260.10 whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

UNDERLYING HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT

(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)

Any constituent listed in §268.48, Table UTS - Universal Treatment Standards, except vanadium and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards.

UNDISTURBED PERFORMANCE

(40 CFR 191.12)

The predicted behavior of a disposal system, including consideration of the uncertainties in predicted behavior, if the disposal system is not disrupted by human intrusion or the occurrence of unlikely natural events.

UNFIT-FOR-USE TANK SYSTEM

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

A tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

UNILATERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**(Reference 8)**

A legally enforceable order issued by EPA to compel potentially responsible parties to comply with an Administrative Order on Consent. It is EPA policy to proceed with a Unilateral Administrative Order if PRPs fail to respond appropriately to the request, provided necessary criteria are met.

UNITARY APPROACH**(Reference 43)**

An alternative approach to implementing the objectives of the HWIR-media proposal. The Unitary Approach would exempt all cleanup wastes (including contaminated media and non-media remediation wastes) from RCRA Subtitle C regulation if they meet certain conditions. These wastes would then be managed under an enforceable Remedial Action Plan approved by EPA or an authorized State program.

UNITED STATES**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(TSCA §3)

When used in the geographic sense, means all of the States.

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**(Reference 10)**

A branch of the U.S. Department of Defense that has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigation obstruction, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corps can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other Federal agencies, such as EPA for Superfund actions.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**(Reference 10)**

An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that is the predesignated OSC in the Coastal Zone and has the authority under CERCLA to respond to any release or threatened release of hazardous substances involving the Coastal Zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, and harbors. The USCG shares with EPA responsibility for the emergency response activities under the NCP.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (continued)**(Reference 25)**

The USCG is responsible for managing responses to oil spills and other hazardous releases in coastal waters and inland waterways. The USCG operates the National Response Center.

UNIVERSAL WASTE**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR part 273: (1) Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2; (2) Pesticides as described in 40 CFR 273.3; and (3) Thermostats as described in 40 CFR 273.4.

UNIVERSAL WASTE HANDLER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

(1)(i) A generator (as defined in this section) of universal waste; or (ii) The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination. (2) Does not mean: (i) person who treats [except under the provisions of 40 CFR 273.13(a) or (c)], disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or (ii) person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSPORTER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 273.6)**

A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

UNRESTRICTED AREA**(10 CFR 60.2)**

Any area, access to which is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, and any area used for residential quarters.

UNSATURATED ZONE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The zone between the land surface and the regional water table. Generally, fluid pressure in this zone is less than atmospheric pressure, and some of the voids may contain air or other gases at atmospheric pressure. Beneath flooded areas or in perched water bodies the fluid pressure locally may be greater than atmospheric.

UNSATURATED ZONE or ZONE OF AERATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The zone between the land surface and the water table.

UPGRADE**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

The addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of product.

UPPERMOST AQUIFER**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

URANIUM (U)**(Reference 25)**

A naturally radioactive element with the atomic number of 92 (number of protons in nucleus) and an atomic weight of approximately 238. The two principal naturally occurring isotopes are the fissionable U-235 (0.7% of natural uranium) and the fertile U-238 (99.3% of natural uranium).

URANIUM BYPRODUCT MATERIAL**(40 CFR 192.31)**

The tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content. Ore bodies depleted by uranium solution extraction operations and which remain underground do not constitute "byproduct material" for the purpose of this subpart.

URANIUM MILL TAILINGS RADIATION CONTROL ACT**(Reference 38)**

This Act (1978) directed DOE to provide for stabilization and control of the uranium mill tailings from inactive sites in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

URANIUM MILL TAILING REMEDIAL ACTION

(Reference 3)

A program to reduce the hazards posed to the public from uranium mill tailings (sand-like material left over from the separation of uranium from its ore). The program was created by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

USED or REUSED MATERIAL

(RCRA/40 CFR 261.1)

(Reference 51)

Material which is:

(i) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or (ii) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

USED OIL

(RCRA §1004)

Any oil which has been (A) refined from crude oil, (B) used, and (C) as a result of such use, contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

USED OIL AGGREGATION POINT

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

Any site or facility that accepts, aggregates, and/or stores used oil collected only from other used oil generation sites owned or operated by the owner or operator of the aggregation point, from which used oil is transported to the aggregation point in shipments of no more than 55 gallons. Used oil aggregation points may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers.

USED OIL BURNER

(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)

A facility where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in §279.11 is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in §279.61(a).

USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any site or facility that is registered/licensed/permitted /recognized by a state/county/municipal government to manage used oil and accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected from used oil generators regulated under Subpart C of this part who bring used oil to the collection center in shipments of no more than 55 gallons under the provisions of §279.24. Used oil collection centers may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers.

USED OIL FUEL MARKETER**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any person who conducts either of the following activities: directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their facility to a used oil burner; or first claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in §279.11 of this part.

USED OIL GENERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

USED OIL PROCESSOR/RE-REFINER**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

A facility that processes used oil.

USED OIL TRANSFER FACILITY**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours and not longer than 35 days during the normal course of transportation or prior to an activity performed pursuant to §279.20(b)(2). Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under subpart F of this part.

USED OIL TRANSPORTER**(RCRA/40 CFR 279.1)**

Any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil derived products or used oil fuel.

UST SYSTEM or TANK SYSTEM**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

An underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

V

VADOSE ZONE or UNSATURATED ZONE**(Reference 39)**

The zone of soil between the land surface and water table.

VAPOR INCINERATOR**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.

VAPOR-MOUNTED SEAL**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

A continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the hazardous waste in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

VENTED**(RCRA/40 CFR 264.1031)**

Discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or stack, allowing the passage of a stream of liquids, gases, or fumes into the atmosphere. The passage of liquids, gases, or fumes is caused by mechanical means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related means such as evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature changes.

VERTICAL DISPERSIVITY**(Reference 25)**

The vertical distribution of fine particles in a dispersion medium, such as contaminants in ground water.

VESSEL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

VESSEL (continued)**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by Section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by Section 311(a)(3) of the CWA means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

(Reference 8)

Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

VIBRATING SCREEN**(Reference 25)**

An inclined or horizontal rectangular screening surface with a high-speed vibrating motion that lifts particles off the surface.

VIBRATION**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.83)**

The periodic motion of friable ACM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

VINYL-ASBESTOS FLOOR TILE**(TSCA/40 CFR 763.163)**

An asbestos-containing product composed of vinyl resins and used as floor tile.

VIRGIN MATERIAL**(RCRA §1004)**

A raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, or other metal ore, any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

VITRIFICATION**(Reference 38)**

The process of immobilizing waste that produces a glass-like solid that permanently captures the radioactive materials.

(Reference 42)

Process of immobilizing waste by producing a glasslike solid in which radioactive materials are permanently embedded.

VOID FRACTION**(Reference 25)**

The volume fraction of void space in a sediment or sedimentary rock.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND**(Reference 26)**

An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONCENTRATION
or VO CONCENTRATION****(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

The fraction by weight of the volatile organic compounds contained in a hazardous waste expressed in terms of parts per million (ppmw) as determined by direct measurement or by knowledge of the waste in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.1084. For the purpose of determining the VO concentration of a hazardous waste, organic compounds with a Henry's law constant value of at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25 degrees C must be included. Appendix VI of this subpart presents a list of compounds known to have a Henry's law constant value less than the cutoff level.

VOLATILIZATION**(Reference 25)**

The loss or release of contaminants, in the gaseous state, from soil or ground water to air.

VOLUNTEER**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

Any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services. A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

W**WASTE (10 CFR 61.2)**

Those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Waste Policy Act, that is, radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the AEA (uranium or thorium tailings and waste).

(40 CFR 191.12)

As used in this subpart, means any spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste isolated in a disposal system.

WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN (WAP)**(Reference 54)**

The following are requirements that should be included within every WAP:

- identification and discussion of waste streams, test parameters, and rationale for sampling and analytical methods selection;
- discussion of test methods for analyzing parameters;
- identification and discussion of procedures for collecting representative samples; and
- identification of the frequency of sample collection/analyses.

WASTE DETERMINATION**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

Performing all applicable procedures in accordance with the requirements of §265.1084 of this subpart to determine whether a hazardous waste meets standards specified in this subpart. Examples of a waste determination include performing the procedures in accordance with the requirements of §265.1084 of this subpart [40 CFR 265, Subpart CC] to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination; the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous waste; the organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a biological process used to treat a hazardous waste and comparing the results to the applicable standards; or the maximum volatile organic vapor pressure for a hazardous waste in a tank and comparing the results to the applicable standards.

WASTE FORM**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The radioactive waste materials and any encapsulating or stabilizing matrix.

(40 CFR 191.12)

The materials comprising the radioactive components of waste and any encapsulating or stabilizing matrix.

WASTE GENERATOR**(Reference 12)**

Individual, group, or organization at a facility that produces waste.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT (WIPP)**(Reference 38)**

Research and demonstration facility located at Carlsbad, New Mexico, intended to demonstrate safe disposal of radioactive waste in a deep geologic environment. A decision on whether to convert WIPP to a disposal facility for transuranic waste will be made after successful testing is demonstrated.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

(Reference 42)

All activities associated with the disposition of waste products after they have been generated, as well as actions to minimize the production of wastes. DOE has defined waste management to include waste storage, treatment, and disposal (but not transportation), and the term is used interchangeably with “waste operations” in DOE's planning documents.

(Reference 12)

The systematic administration of the collection, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of waste.

WASTE MINIMIZATION

(Reference 42)

Reduction, to the extent possible, of the volume and/or toxicity of hazardous or radioactive waste prior to its treatment, storage, or disposal.

(Reference 109)

An action that economically avoids or reduces the generation of waste by source reduction, improving energy usage, or by recycling. This action will be consistent with the general goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health, safety, and the environment.

(Reference 42)

(Reference 110)

Source reduction and the following types of recycling: (1) beneficial use/reuse, and (2) reclamation. Waste minimization does not include recycling activities whose use constitute disposal and burning for energy recovery.

(Reference 124)

EPA believes that waste minimization, the term employed by Congress in the RCRA statute, includes (1) source reduction, and (2) environmentally sound recycling. EPA believes that recycling activities closely resembling conventional waste management activities do not constitute waste minimization.

(Reference 12)

An action that economically avoids or reduces the generation of waste by source reduction, reducing the toxicity of hazardous waste, improving energy usage, or recycling. This action will be consistent with the general goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health, safety, and the environment.

WASTE MINIMIZATION (continued)**(Reference 125)**

Section 3002(b) of RCRA requires generators of hazardous waste to certify as to whether they have a waste minimization program in place. By signing a hazardous waste manifest, a generator certifies that such a program is in place. Biennial reports completed by generators provide information relative to waste minimization progress (waste minimization includes source reduction or pollution prevention). EPA published guidance on the elements of a hazardous waste minimization program at 58 FR 31114, 28 May 1993. The elements are: top management support; characterization of waste generation and waste management costs; periodic waste minimization assessments; a cost allocation system; encouragement of technology transfer; and a system for implementation and evaluation.

(Reference 40)

The reduction, to the extent feasible, of radioactive and hazardous waste that is generated before treatment, storage, or disposal of the waste. Waste minimization includes any source reduction or recycling activity that results in either: (1) reduction of total volume of hazardous waste; (2) reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both.

(Reference 12)

Waste minimization was established in July 1988 to develop the DOE Headquarters pollution prevention program and provide guidance to sites. The Committee is composed of representatives from all DOE Headquarters offices.

WASTE OIL**(TSCA/40 CFR 761.3)**

Used products primarily derived from petroleum, which include, but are not limited to, fuel oils, motor oils, gear oils, cutting oils, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids, and dielectric fluids.

WASTE PACKAGE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

The waste form and any containers, shielding, packing and other absorbent materials immediately surrounding an individual waste container.

WASTE REDUCTION**(Reference 15)**

The decreased generation of solid waste. This is accomplished by changing or reducing consumer consumption, increasing product durability, repairability, or reusability, changing packaging practices, reducing packaging, and introducing new production technologies which are less wasteful.

WASTE STABILIZATION PROCESS**(RCRA/40 CFR 265.1081)**

Any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a hazardous waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test) in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update III, June 13, 1997 (incorporated by reference in 40 CFR §260.11). A waste stabilization process includes mixing the hazardous waste with binders or other materials, and curing the resulting hazardous waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are “waste fixation” or “waste solidification.” This does not include the adding of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste, without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing, to absorb free liquid.

WASTE STREAM**(Reference 15)**

The waste material output of a community, region or facility.

WASTEWATERS**(RCRA/40 CFR 268.2)**

Wastes that contain less than 1% by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1% by weight total suspended solids (TSS), with the following exceptions: (1) F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, wastewaters are solvent-water mixtures that contain less than 1% by weight TOC or less than 1% by weight total F001, F002, F003, F004, F005 solvent constituents listed in §268.41, Table CCWE. (2) K011, K013, K014 wastewaters contain less than 5% by weight TOC and less than 1% by weight TSS, as generated. (3) K103 and K104 wastewaters contain less than 4% by weight TOC and less than 1% by weight TSS.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT TANK**(RCRA/40 CFR 280.12)**

A tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)****(RCRA/40 CFR 270.2)**

A device which is part of a wastewater treatment facility that is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; and receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in §261.3 of this chapter; and meets the definition of tank or tank system in §260.10 of this chapter.

WATER (BULK SHIPMENT)**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

The bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

WATER BODY TYPE**(Reference 34)**

Classification of a surface water body. Water body types include: streams and rivers; lakes; oceans (includes the Great Lakes); and coastal tidal waters. See the specific definition of each water body type for more detail.

WATER PURVEYOR**(Reference 26)**

A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA**(Reference 10)**

A non-enforceable standard that EPA promulgates under the Clean Water Act and is used as a basis for States to set enforceable water quality standards for surface water bodies.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**(Reference 25)**

State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards cover the use of the water body and the water quality criteria that must be met to protect the designated use or uses.

WATER SOLUBILITY**(Reference 25)**

The mass of a compound that will dissolve in a unit volume of water under specified conditions.

WATER TABLE**(10 CFR 60.2)**

That surface in a groundwater body at which the water pressure is atmospheric.

WATERWALL(S)**(Reference 39)**

Part of primary energy recovery section(s) of a boiler's combustion chamber.

WELL**(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)**

Any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in.

WETLAND**(Reference 34)**

A type of sensitive environment characterized as an area that is sufficiently inundated or saturated by surface or ground water to support vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

(Reference 3)

A site meeting the three following conditions: (1) Inundated or saturated soil conditions resulting from permanent or periodic inundation by groundwater or surface water (hydric soil); (2) A prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in inundated or saturated soil conditions (hydrophytic vegetation); (3) The indication of a wetland hydrology (e.g., by drainage pattern, drift lines, sediment deposition, watermarks, stream gage data, historic records, visual observation of inundation).

WITHDRAWN LAND**(References 3, 4)**

Public domain land that has been reserved for use by a Federal agency for a specific purpose. Approximately 62% of DOE real property is withdrawn from the public domain.

WORKER**(Reference 34)**

Under the soil exposure pathway, a person who is employed on a full- or part-time basis on the property on which the site is located. Under all other pathways, a person whose place of full- or part-time employment is within the target distance limit.

WORKING LEVEL**(Reference 25)**

A unit of measure of the exposure rate to radon and radon progeny defined as the quantity of short-lived progeny that will result in 1.3×10^5 MeV of potential alpha energy per liter of air. Exposures are measured in working level months (WLM); e.g., an exposure to 1 WL for 1 working month (173 hours) is 1 WLM. These units were developed originally to measure cumulative work place exposure of underground uranium miners to radon and continue to be used today as a measurement of human exposure to radon and radon progeny.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE**(CERCLA/40 CFR 300.5)**

As defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

X-Y-Z

X-RAY

(Reference 11)

A penetrating form of electromagnetic radiation emitted either when the inner orbital electrons of an excited atom return to their normal state (characteristic X-rays) or when a metal target is bombarded with high-speed electrons. X-rays are always non-nuclear in origin (i.e., they originate external to the nucleus of the atom).

ZONE OF ENGINEERING CONTROL

(RCRA/40 CFR 260.10)

An area under the control of the owner/operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to ground water or surface water.

ACRONYMS

A

AA	ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
ABPO	ASBESTOS BAN AND PHASE OUT RULE
ACBM	ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL
ACGIH	AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS
ACL	ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT or ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LEVEL
ACM	ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL
ACNFS	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR FACILITY SAFETY
ACP	AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
ADR	ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
ADS	ACTIVITIES DATA SHEET(S)
AEA	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT or ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
AG	ATTORNEY GENERAL
ASHERA	ASBESTOS HAZARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACT
AIP	AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE
AIS	ARGONNE ILLINOIS SITE
AL	ALBUQUERQUE FIELD OFFICE
ALARA	AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE
ALs	ACTION LEVELS
ANC	ACID NEUTRALIZING CAPABILITY
ANL-W	ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY-WEST (AT INEEL)
ANL-E	ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY-EAST (CHICAGO)
ANOVA	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TEST
ANPRM	ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
ANSI	AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE
ANWR	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE or ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
AOC	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT
AOC	AREA OF CONTAMINATION
APHA	AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

API	AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE
AQCR	AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION
AQMD	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
ARAC	ACID RAIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ARARS	APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS
ARB	AIR RESOURCES BOARD
ARCS	ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTING STRATEGY or ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS
ASC	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES CONTRACTOR
AST	ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
ASTM	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS
ATP	ALTERNATE TEST PROCEDURE
ATS	ACTION TRACKING SYSTEM
ATSDR	AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
ATTIC	ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTER

B

BACM	BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURE
BACT	BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
BAT	BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BATF	BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
BCBG	BEAR CREEK BURIAL GROUND
BCL	BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABORATORIES
BCT	BEST CONVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGY
BDAT	BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
BDT	BEST DEMONSTRATED TECHNOLOGY
BEJ	BEST ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT
BEMR	BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REPORT
BFOQ	BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
BFR	BROMINATED FIRE RETARDANT
BID	BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
BIF	BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE
BLM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BLS	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BMAP	BIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ABATEMENT PROGRAM

BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
BNA	BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS
BNL	BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
BOD	BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
BORAX	BOILING WATER REACTOR EXPERIMENT
BPCT	BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
BRC	BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN
BTEX	BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE, AND XYLENE
BWR	BOILING WATER REACTOR

C

CA	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT or CORRECTIVE ACTIVITY
CAA	CLEAN AIR ACT
CAFE	CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY
CAG	CARCINOGEN ASSESSMENT GROUP
CAMU	CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT
CAP	CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN or COMPLIANCE AUDIT PROGRAM
CAPA	CRITICAL AQUIFER PROTECTION AREA
CARER	CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RADIATION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
CAS	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE
CASAC	CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CAWG	CLEAN AIR WORKING GROUP
CBI	CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION
CBO	CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
CCL	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION LIST
CCP	COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT
CCR	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION REPORT
CCT	CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY or COMFORT COOLING TOWERS
CD	CONSENT DECREE or CALIBRATION DRIFT
CDC	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
CEARP	COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PROGRAM
CEDR	COMPREHENSIVE EPIDEMIOLOGIC DATA RESOURCE

CEHIC	CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND INJURY CONTROL (OF THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL)
CEM	CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING
CEMS	CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS
CEPP	CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM
CEQ	COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CERCLA	COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT
CERCLIS	CERCLA INFORMATION SYSTEM
CERFA	COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITATION ACT
CFC	CHLOROFLUOROCARBON
CFR	CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
CGL	COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL LIABILITY
CH	CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE
Ci	CURIE
CIS	CHEMICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLP	CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM
CM	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
CMA	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
CMC	CORRECTIVE MEASURE COMPLETION
CMI	CORRECTIVE MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION
CMO	CORRECTIVE MEASURES OBJECTIVES
CMP	CORRECTIVE MEASURES PLAN
CMS	CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CMS	CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY; OR CONTINUOUS MONITORING SYSTEM
CMSA	CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
CNRA	CENTER FOR NUCLEAR REGULATORY ANALYSIS
COCA	CONSENT ORDER/COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT
COCO	CONTRACTOR-OWNED CONTRACTOR-OPERATED
COD	CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
COE	UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
COR	CLOSE OUT REPORT
CORA	COST OF REMEDIAL ACTION
CPCA	CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
CPF	CARCINOGENIC POTENCY FACTOR
CPM	CONDENSIBLE, PARTICULATE MATTER
CQA	CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE

CRADA	COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT
CRAVE	CARCINOGEN RISK ASSESSMENT VERIFICATION ENTERPRISE
CRO	COMMUNITY REUSE ORGANIZATION
CRP	COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
CRS	COMPLEX RECONFIGURATION STUDY
CSF	CARCINOGENIC SLOPE FACTOR
CSO	COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW
CTD	CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDER
CTG	CONTROL TECHNIQUE GUIDELINE
CWA	CLEAN WATER ACT
CWSS	COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SURVEY
CX	CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION
CZMA	COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

D

DAF	DILUTION/ATTENUATION FACTOR
D&D	DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
DEAR	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ACQUISITION REGULATION
DERA	DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
DERP	DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
DF	DECONTAMINATION FACTOR
DHHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (CALIFORNIA)
DMEL	DE MINIMUS EXEMPTION LEVEL
DMR	DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT
DNAPL	DENSE NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID
DNFA	DETERMINATION OF NO FURTHER ACTION
DNFSB	DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD (DOE)
DOA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
DOJ	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DOL	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DP	DEFENSE PROGRAMS
DPX	DNA-PROTEIN CROSS-LINKS
DQA	DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT
DQO	DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES
DRE	DESTRUCTION AND REMOVAL EFFICIENCY
DWMP	DEFENSE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
DWPF	DEFENSE WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY
DWPL	DRINKING WATER PRIORITY LIST
DWTF	DECONTAMINATION AND WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

E

EA	ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT or ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
EAB	ENVIRONMENTAL APPEALS BOARD
EBS	ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM
ECA	ENFORCEABLE CONSENT AGREEMENT
EDD	ENFORCEMENT DECISION DOCUMENT
EDE	EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT
EE/CA	ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS
EEG	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION GROUP
EEM	EXERCISE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY
EERU	ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
EFPC	EAST FORK POPLAR CREEK
EH	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH (DOE)
EHS	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
EIA	ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
EIL	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPAIRMENT LIABILITY
EIS	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
EKMA	EMPIRICAL KINETIC MODELING APPROACH
EM	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
EM-CAT	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT COST ASSESSMENT TEAM
EM/CC	ENHANCED MONITORING COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION
EMF	ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD
EMSL	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND SUPPORT LABORATORY

E.O.	EXECUTIVE ORDER
EP	EXTRACTION PROCEDURE or EQUILIBRIUM PARTITIONING
EPA	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPACML	EPA COMPOSITE MODEL FOR LANDFILLS
EPACT	ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992
EPCRA	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT
EPT	EXTRACTION PROCEDURE TOXICITY
ER	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
ERA	EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION
ERCS	EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLEANUP SERVICES
ERD	EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION
ERDA	ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ERDS	EMERGENCY RESPONSE DATA SYSTEM
ERG	EXTERNAL REVIEW GROUP FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S PRIORITY SYSTEM
ERMC	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION MANAGEMENT CONTRACT
ERNS	EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM
ER/WM	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION/WASTE MANAGEMENT
ERT	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM
ESA	ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
ESAT	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE TEAM
ESD	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES DIVISION AT OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ESF	EXPLORATORY SHAFT FACILITY
ES&H	ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH
ESI	EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATION
ETEC	ENERGY TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING CENTER (CANOGA PARK)
ETTP	EAST TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY PARK (KNOWN PREVIOUSLY AS THE OAK RIDGE K-25 SITE)

F

FBC	FLUIDIZED BED COMBUSTION
FDA	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FERC	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERMILAB	FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY
FFA	FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT
FFCA	FEDERAL FACILITY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT
FGD	FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION
FIDS	FERNALD INTEGRATED DEMONSTRATION SITE
FIFRA	FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FIMS	FACILITIES INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
FIP	FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
FIT	FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM
FML	FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE LINER
FMPC	FEED MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER (FERNALD)
FOIA	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
FONSI	FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FR	FEDERAL REGISTER
FRERP	FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
FRP	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PLASTIC (TANKS)
FS	FEASIBILITY STUDY
FSAR	FINAL SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT
FSFCA	FEDERAL STATE FACILITIES COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT
FSP	FIELD SAMPLING PLAN
FTC	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
FTE	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT
FUSRAP	FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM
FWPCA	FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
FWS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FY	FISCAL YEAR

G

GAD	GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
GAO	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
GATT	GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE
GC/MS	GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROMETRY
GDP	GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT
GEP	GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE

GJPO	GRAND JUNCTION PROJECTS OFFICE (GRAND JUNCTION)
GLP	GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
GOB	GRANTS OPERATIONS BRANCH
GOCO	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/CONTRACTOR-OPERATED
GOGO	GOVERNMENT-OWNED/GOVERNMENT-OPERATED
GPS	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGY
GRGL	GROUNDWATER RESIDUAL GUIDANCE LEVEL
GTCC	GREATER THAN CLASS C
GVWR	GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING
GW	GROUNDWATER
GWPS	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STANDARD

H

HA	HEALTH ASSESSMENT or (DRINKING WATER) HEALTH ADVISORY
HAD	HEALTH ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT
HAP	HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT
HASP	HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
HAZCOM	HAZARD COMMUNICATION
HAZWOPER	HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
HAZWRAP	HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
HCFC	HYDROCHLOROFLOUROCARBON
HCS	HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HEA	HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
HEAST	HEALTH EFFECTS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE
HEDRP	HANFORD ENVIRONMENTAL DOSE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
HELP	HYDROLOGIC EVALUATION OF LANDFILL PERFORMANCE MODEL
HEPA	HIGH-EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR (FILTERS)
HEU	HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM
HFC	HYDROFLOUROCARBON
HHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HLLW	HIGH-LEVEL LIQUID WASTE
HLW	HIGH-LEVEL WASTE

HMR	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS
HMTA	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT
HMTUSA	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM SAFETY ACT
HNPF	HALLAM NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY
HOC	HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUND
HON	HAZARDOUS ORGANIC NESHAPE
HPV	HIGH PRODUCTION VOLUME
HQ	HEADQUARTERS
HRCQ	HIGHWAY ROUTE CONTROLLED QUANTITIES
HRS	HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM
HSCD	HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION
HSED	HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION
HSP	HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
HSWA	HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984
HVAC	HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING
HW	HAZARDOUS WASTE
HWHF	HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING FACILITY
HWIR	HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION RULE
HWMU	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT
HWVP	HANFORD WASTE VITRIFICATION PLANT

I-J

IAEA	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
IAG	INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
IAQ	INDOOR AIR QUALITY
IBWP	IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY BURIED WASTE PROGRAM
ICP	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA
ICP	INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLAN
ICPP	IDAHO CHEMICAL PROCESSING PLANT
ICR	INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST
ICRP	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
ICS	INDIVIDUAL CONTROL STRATEGY
ID	IDAHO FIELD OFFICE
IDW	INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE

IEA	INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY
IFCAM	INDUSTRIAL FUEL CHOICE ANALYSIS MODEL
IG	INSPECTOR GENERAL
I/M	INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE
INEEL	IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICAL
IPEEE	INDIVIDUAL PLANT EXAMINATION OF EXTERNAL EVENTS
IPP	INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCER
IRIS	INTEGRATED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM
IRM	INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE
IRP	INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
IRR	INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN
ISM	INTERIM/STABILIZATION MEASURES
ISV	IN SITU VITRIFICATION
ITRI	INHALATION TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ALBUQUERQUE)
IWPF	IDAHO WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY

K-L

K-25	OAK RIDGE K-25 SITE [(NOW KNOWN AS THE EAST TENNESSEE TECNOLOGY PARK (ETTP)]
KCP	KANSAS CITY PLANT
LAER	LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE
LANL	LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
LBL	LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
LDR	LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION
LEAP	LARGE EXPERIMENTAL AQUIFER PROGRAM
LEHR	LABORATORY FOR ENERGY-RELATED HEALTH RESEARCH
LEPC	LOCAL EMERGENCY AND PLANNING COMMISSIONS
LIMB	LIMESTONE INJECTION MULTISTAGE BURNER
LLW	LIQUID LOW-LEVEL WASTE
LLNL	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
LLRWPA	LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLICY ACT
LLW	LOW-LEVEL WASTE
LNAPL	LIGHT NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID
LOAEL	LOWEST OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL

LOIS	LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS
LRT	LIQUIDS RELEASE TEST
LSI	LISTING SITE INSPECTION
LSS	LICENSING SUPPORT SYSTEM
LTR	LOW TEMPERATURE RECYCLING
LTRA	LONG-TERM RESPONSE ACTIONS
LUFT	LEAKING UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK
LUST	LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

M

MAA	MATERIAL ACCESS AREA
MACT	MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
MAER	MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE
MCL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
MCLG	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL
MCS	MEDIA CLEANUP STANDARDS
MCS	MONITORING CONTROL SYSTEM or MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY
MCS	MONTE CARLO SIMULATION
MDL	METHOD DETECTION LIMIT
MEI	MAXIMUM EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL
MEPAS	MULTIMEDIA ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM
MIR	MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL RISK
MIT	MECHANICAL INTEGRITY TEST
MLLW	MIXED LOW-LEVEL WASTE
MLLWDF	MIXED LOW-LEVEL WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
MLR	MAXIMUM LIFETIME RISK
M&O	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MPRSA	THE MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT
MREM/YR	MILLEREM/YEAR (MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVE ACTIVITY)
MRS	MONITORED RETRIEVABLE STORAGE
MSAS	METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
MSCA	MULTI-SITE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

MSDS	MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS
MSP	MIDDLESEX SAMPLING PLANT; OR MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE
MSW	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
MSWLF	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
MTL	MASTER TESTING LIST
MTR	MINIMUM TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENT
MTU	MOBILE TREATMENT UNIT
MW	MIXED WASTE
MWC	MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR
MWMF	MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

N

NAA	NON-ATTAINMENT AREAS
NAAQS	NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
NACEPT	NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY
NADB	NATIONAL ALLOWANCE DATA BASE
NAPL	NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID
NARM	NATURALLY OCCURRING OR ACCELERATOR PRODUCED RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
NAS	NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
NBAR	NONBINDING PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY
NBL-NJ	NEW BRUNSWICK LABORATORY - NEW JERSEY
NCAPS	NATIONAL CORRECTIVE ACTION PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM
NCC	NATIONAL COMPUTER CENTER
NCLP	NATIONAL CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM
NCP	NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN
NCRP	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND MEASUREMENTS
NE	OFFICE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY (DOE)
NEPA	THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT
NESHAPS	NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

NFA	NO FURTHER ACTION
NFRAP	NO FURTHER RESPONSE ACTION PLAN
NFSS	NIAGARA FALLS STORAGE SITE
NIEHS	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES
NIOSH	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
NMHC	NON-METHANE HYDROCARBONS
NMOCS	NON-METHANE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
NO ₂	NITROGEN DIOXIDE
NOA	NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
NOAA	NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAEL	NO OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL
NOD	NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY
NOEL	NO OBSERVED EFFECT LEVEL
NOI	NOTICE OF INTENT
NOM	NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORGANISMS
NOMS	NATIONAL ORGANICS MONITORING SURVEY
NORM	NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
NORS	NATIONAL ORGANICS RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
NOV	NOTICE OF VIOLATION
NOX	NITROGEN OXIDES
NPDES	NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
NPDWR	NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS
NPFC	NATIONAL POLLUTION FUNDS CENTER
NPL	NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
NPRM	NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
NPV	NET PRESENT VALUE
NQA	NUCLEAR QUALITY AUDITING
NRC	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER or NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
NRDA	NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
NRDC	NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL
NREL	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY
NRT	NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
NRS	NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM
NSDWR	NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS
NSF	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE or NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NSFCC	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE COORDINATION CENTER
NSPS	NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

NSR	NEW SOURCE REVIEW
NSS	NATIONAL STREAM SURVEY
NSWS	NATIONAL SURFACE WATER SURVEY
NTIS	NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
NTR	NATIONAL TOXICS RULE
NTS	NEVADA TEST SITE
NV	NEVADA FIELD OFFICE
NWC	NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX
NWPA	NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT

Q

OB/OD	OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION
OCRWM	OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT
ODP	OZONE-DEPLETING POTENTIAL
ODS	OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCE
ODW	OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER (EPA)
OECA	OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE (EPA)
OECD	ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OER	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION or OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
OERR	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE
OFFE	OFFICE OF FEDERAL FACILITY ENFORCEMENT (EPA)
OFPP	OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY (EPA)
OGC	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL (DOE)
OGWDW	OFFICE OF GROUND WATER AND DRINKING WATER (EPA)
OHEA	OFFICE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EPA)
OTHER	OFFICE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (DOE)
OHMTADS	OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM
O&M	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OMB	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ONWN	OFFICE OF THE NUCLEAR WASTE NEGOTIATOR
OPA	OIL POLLUTION ACT
OPM	OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
OPP	OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS (EPA)

OPPE	OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION (EPA)
OPPT	OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION AND TOXICS (OPPT)
OPPTS	OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES, AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OR	OAK RIDGE FIELD OFFICE
ORAU	OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
ORD	OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
ORGDP	OAK RIDGE GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT [(NOW KNOWN AS THE EAST TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY PARK (ETTP))]
ORNL	OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ORP	OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS
ORR	OAK RIDGE RESERVATION
OSC	ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
OSHRC	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
OSLTF	OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND
OSTI	OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (DOE)
OSW	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE
OSWER	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OTA	OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
OTD	OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
OTS	OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES (EPA)
OU	OPERABLE UNIT
OUST	OFFICE OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (EPA)
OW	OFFICE OF WATER (EPA)
OWPE	OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

P

PA	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PAIR	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INFORMATION RULE
PA/SI	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/SITE INSPECTION
PCS	PRIMARY CANDIDATE ALLOY
PCB	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL
PCDD	POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
PEIS	PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PEL	PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT
PETT	PAYMENTS-EQUAL-TO-TAXES
PFBC	PRESSURIZED FLUIDIZED-BED COMBUSTION
PFLT	PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST
PGDP	PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PADUCAH, KY)
PIAT	PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSISTANCE TEAM
PIC	PRODUCTS OF INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION
PIH	POISON-BY-INHALATION
PIP	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM
PIPES	POINT SOURCE INFORMATION AND PROVISION EXCHANGE SYSTEM
P.L.	PUBLIC LAW
PM	PARTICULATE MATTER
PMP	PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN
PNL	PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABORATORY
PNPF	PIQUA NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY
POC	POINT OF COMPLIANCE
POE	POINT OF EXPOSURE
POHC	PRINCIPAL ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT
POLREPS	POLLUTION REPORTS
PORTS	PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PORTSMOUTH, OH)
POTW	PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS
PPA	POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1990
PPM/PPB	PARTS PER MILLION/PARTS PER BILLION
PPMW	PARTS PER MILLION WEIGHT
PPOA	POLLUTION PREVENTION OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT
PRA	PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT
PRG	PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOAL
PRP	POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY
PRSC	POST-REMOVAL SITE CONTROL
PSCS	PRELIMINARY SITE CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY
PUC	PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
PUFF	PLUTONIUM FUEL FORM FABRICATION FACILITY
PUREX	PLUTONIUM AND URANIUM EXTRACTION FACILITY

Q

QA	QUALITY ASSURANCE
QAMS	QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT STAFF
QAPP	QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
QC	QUALITY CONTROL
QRA	QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

R

RA	REMEDIAL ACTION
RA	RISK ASSESSMENT or RELATIVE ACCURACY
RAC	RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTOR
RACM	REGULATED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL
RACT	REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
RAF	RISK ASSESSMENT FORUM
RAP	REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
RAR	REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT
RAS	ROUTINE ANALYTICAL SERVICES
RBCA	RISK-BASED CORRECTIVE ACTION
RC	REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION
RC	REGIONAL COORDINATOR
RCMS	REMOVAL COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
RCP	REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN
RCRA	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT
RCRIS	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM
R&D	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
RD/RA	REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION
RD	REFERENCE DOSE
RDDT&E	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, TESTING, AND EVALUATION
RDT	REGIONAL DECISION TEAM
REAC	RESPONSE ENGINEERING and ANALYTICAL CONTRACT
RED	REREGISTRATION ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENT
REGNEG	REGULATORY NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING

REM	REMEDIAL PLANNING or ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN
REP	RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
RER	REGULATORY EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW
RF	ROCKY FLATS OFFICE
RFA	RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT or REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS
RFA/VSII	RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT/VISUAL SITE INSPECTION
RfD	REFERENCE DOSE
RFI	RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION
RFI/RI	RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION/REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
RFP	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
RG	REMEDIATION GOAL
RI	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
RI/FS	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
RIA	REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS
RII	RAINFALL INDUCED INFILTRATION
RIP	RCRA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
RITTA	RCRA INTEGRATED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
RL	RICHLAND FIELD OFFICE
RME	REASONABLE MAXIMUM EXPOSURE
RMS	REMEDIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
RMW	RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE
ROD	RECORD OF DECISION
ROI	RETURN-ON-INVESTMENT
ROMP	REACTOR OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN
RP	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
RPM	REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
RQ	REPORTABLE QUANTITY
RRCCES	REMEDIAL RESPONSE CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATION SYSTEM
RRC	REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
RRT	REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
RSCRC	REGIONAL SUPERFUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
RSD	RISK SPECIFIC DOSE
RTS	REMOVAL TRACKING SYSTEM or RADIOACTIVE TRACER SURVEY
RWQCB	REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (CALIFORNIA)

S

SAB	SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD
SAC	SUPPORT AGENCY COORDINATOR
SACA	SUPPORT AGENCY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
SACM	SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEAN-UP MODEL
SAFER	STREAMLINE APPROACH FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
SAN	SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE
SAP	SAMPLING ANALYSIS PLAN
SARA	SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986
SAS	SPECIAL ANALYTICAL SERVICES
SBA	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SB	STATEMENT OF BASIS
SCAP	SUPERFUND CONSOLIDATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLAN
SCDHEC	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
SCEM	SITE CONCEPTUAL EXPOSURE MODEL
SCP	SITE CHARACTERIZATION PLAN
SDWA	SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
SEAB	SECRETARY OF ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD
SEC	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEIS	SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SERA	SUPERFUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS
SERC	STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
SF	SUPERFUND
SI	SITE INSPECTION
SI	INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS
SIC	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
SIP	STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
SIR	SAFE INTEGRAL REACTOR
SITE	SUPERFUND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION
SIV	STANDARD INTERNATIONAL UNITS
SLAC	STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER
S & M	SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE
SMCL	SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
SMCRA	SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT
SMOA	SUPERFUND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

SMP	SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
SNC	SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANT FACILITIES
SNL	SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES
SNLA	SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES-ALBUQUERQUE
SNLL	SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES-LIVERMORE
SNUR	SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE
SOC	SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE or SYNTHETIC ORGANIC MATERIAL
SOP	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
SONS	SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
SOW	STATEMENT OF WORK
SPCC	SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE
SPE	SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION
SPEERA	SECRETARIAL PANEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
SPMS	STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SPR	STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE
SQG	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
SR	SAVANNAH RIVER FIELD OFFICE
SREL	SAVANNAH RIVER ECOLOGY LABORATORY
SRL	SAVANNAH RIVER LABORATORY
SRP	SAVANNAH RIVER PROJECT
SRS	SAVANNAH RIVER SITE
SRTC	SAVANNAH RIVER TECHNOLOGY CENTER
SSAB	SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD
SSC	SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT CONTRACTOR
SSC	SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT
SSFL	SANTA SUSANNA FIELD LABORATORY
SSP	SITE-SPECIFIC PLAN
STF	SOURCE, TRANSPORT AND FATE
STGWG	STATE AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP
SV	SIEVERT
SW	SANITARY WASTE
SWDA	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT
SWMU	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT
SWSA	SOLID WASTE STORAGE AREA

T

TAG	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT
TAP	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TAT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM
TBC	TO-BE-CONSIDERED
TC	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC
TCE	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
TCLP	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE
TD	TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
TDHE	TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
TEF	TOXICITY EQUIVALENCY FACTOR
TEPP	TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM
TES	TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES
TI	TECHNICAL IMPRACTICABILITY
TITLE III	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT
TLV	THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE
TMI	THREE MILE ISLAND
TOC	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON
TPA	TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT
TPQ	THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY
TRI	TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY
TRT	TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM
TRU	TRANSURANIC
TRUEX	TRANSURANIC EXTRACTION
TS	TOXIC SUBSTANCE
TSCA	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT
TSD	TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL
TSDF	TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY
TSP	TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES
TSS	TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TTR	TONOPAH TEST RANGE
TU	TEMPORARY UNITS
TVA	TENNESSE VALLEY AUTHORITY
TWA	TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE
TWF	TRANSURANIC WASTE FACILITY

U

U-AVLIS	URANIUM ATOMIC VAPOR LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION
UIC	UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (PROGRAM)
UMTGR	URANIUM MILL TAILINGS GROUNDWATER RESTORATION PROJECT)
UMTRAP	URANIUM MILL TAILINGS REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM
UMTRCA	URANIUM MILL TAILINGS RADIATION CONTROL ACT OF 1978
URL	UNDERGROUND RESEARCH LABORATORY
U.S.C.	U.S. CODE
U.S.C.A.	U.S. CODE ANNOTATED
USCG	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
USDA	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USDW	UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
USGS	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
USLE	UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION
USRADS	ULTRASONIC RANGING AND DATA SYSTEM
UST	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
UV	ULTRAVIOLET

V-W

VHAP	VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT
VHS	VERTICAL-HORIZON SPREAD
VOC	VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND
VP	VAPOR PRESSURE
VSI	VISUAL SITE INSPECTION
VTL	VALIDATED TARGET LEVEL
WAC	WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
WAG	WASTE AREA GROUPING
WAP	WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN
WCF	WASTE CHARACTERIZATION FACILITY
WDOE	WASHINGTON (STATE) DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
WEI	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY

WERF	WASTE EXPERIMENTAL REDUCTION FACILITY
WES	WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION (U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS)
WET	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY
WETF	WEST END TREATMENT FACILITY
WHITEX	WINTER HAZE INTENSIVE TRACER EXPERIMENT
WHPP	WASTE HANDLING AND PACKAGING PLANT
WIPP	WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT
WL	WORKING LEVEL
WLM	WORKING LEVEL MONTH
WM	WASTE MANAGEMENT
WPS	WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD
WQA	WATER QUALITY ACT
WQC	WATER QUALITY CRITERIA
WQS	WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
WRSC	WASTE REDUCTION STEERING COMMITTEE
WSRC	WESTINGHOUSE SAVANNAH RIVER CO.
WTDC	WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL COMPLEX
WVDP	WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
WWW	WORLD WIDE WEB

X-Y-Z

Y-12	OAK RIDGE Y-12 PLANT
YTD	YEAR-TO-DATE
ZBB	ZERO BASE BUDGETING
ZEV	ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES
ZID	ZONE OF INITIAL DILUTION
ZPPR	ZERO POWER PHYSICS REACTOR
ZRL	ZERO RISK LEVEL

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